The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

The Tax and Tariff Bill as Completed by the Senate Committee.

The Tax on Sales of Tobacco and Whiskey Abolished.

Abolition of All Moieties to Revenue Officers.

Total Reduction of Revenue by the Bill Estimated at $60,000,000.

House Bill Passed to Regulate the Collection of Taxes on Fermented Liquors.

The Senate in Session All Night Discussing Gladstone's Protocol.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—The Senate Finance Committee completed its work on the Tax and Tariff bill from the House late this evening, and reported it for action to-morrow. The changes have been numerous, and some of them quite important. The following summary contains all the principal additions and amendments to the bill made by the Finance Committee. The Senate Finance Committee's bill takes effect July 1 next, the same as the House bill. The Senate provision regarding slack or culm of coal, fixed at 40 cents, is put in also; potatoes, 10 cents per bushel. All the Senate lumber provisions are struck out. Lumber, planed, etc., $1, instead of $2, as before. It reduces the duty on steel, as in the Senate report. Adopts the House provision on wool, metals, India rubber; the Senate provision on earthen ware, glass-ware, etc. The Leather and manufactures of skin, bone, and the wire rope increase is retained. Coal tar and like articles, and plate-glass, are stricken from the section. The book, newspaper, and periodical provisions were changed entirely, the specific rate being done away with, and the present rates reduced 10 per cent, except as included in the accompanying free list. Goods arriving from east of the Cape of Good Hope in other than American vessels pay 10 per cent extra, as required under the present law. This puts 10 per cent duty on tea. Section 4, of the House bill, is amended by striking out free-stone, sandstone, granite, etc., leaving them as at present. All acids and all acids are stricken from the Tariff bill, except those included in the free list. Blue vitriol is stricken out. Quinine, 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Chloride of potassi, 2 cents per pound; sal-soda, $3 per ton; soda-ash, 1c per pound; santonine, $3 per pound; strychnia, $1 an ounce; medicinal preparations, all not specified at 30 per cent, stricken out. Vermuoth stricken out; Zante and other currants, 1 cent per pound; preserved milk, 20 per cent. The copper, fire-crackers, wood screws, and massie iron paragraphs stricken out. The tin paragraph is amended, making terne and tagger tin 15 per cents. Galvanized tin two cents per pound. Hammers, scythes, shovels, &c., having handles of wood, when exported, shall have a drawback equal to to the duty paid on similar articles of foreign manufacture. The ship section was amended so as to apply to all vessels, instead of wooden sailing vessels built in the United States and allowed to engage in the coasting trade three months instead of two. The words ship stores are stricken out, so that ship stores are not admitted free. Salt used in curing fish shall be absolutely free. The tax on sales, both of tobacco and whiskey, is abolished. The rectifiers' tax is abolished, and licenses are kept. The ten cent stamp and the present rectifier's tax on whisky export in the bill stand exactly as the House passed it. In Section 48 the amendments are all stricken out. The whiskey tax is consolidated at 70 cents. Moieties are abolished, and $100,000 appropriated, to be used in the discretion of the Revenue Bureau to prosecute frauds. The tobacco tax is fixed uniform at 24 cents. The bonded warehouse provisions are kept exactly as the House passed them. Every tobacco peddler who has not paid a tax must pay immediately all taxes under Schedule B and C. All stamp taxes, except on liquors and tobacco are abolished. It was voted to print 10,000 copies of the law when passed. Claims for the refunding of taxes are debarred after two years. Mr. Kelley's clause providing that all taxes now collectable and due be collected after the passage of the act, gives the Commissioner of Internal Revenue power to appoint ten agents, and reduce the force as much as possible; to consolidate the districts to sixty before JANUARY 1, next; repeals the ship-builders manufacturers tax; increases the preemptory seizure limit to $300,000; borrowed money of banks is declared not to be capital; the total reduction by the bill as estimated at $60,000,000.

THE PROTOCOL.

The Senate sat in secret session to-day, from 12 o'clock till half-past 4, when it took a recess till half-past 7. From the latter time till midnight it was still in session, debating the supplemental treaty. The halls, corridors, and reception-rooms were deserted to-night by all save the pages and door-keepers, with an occasional view during the night of an exhausted Senator coming out of the sweat-box of the Senate Chamber into the open and better ventilated halls. Senators who came out for a breath of air describe the torture inside as almost intolerable. Many were forced to go home, and at midnight there was scarcely a quorum, with every indication that an hour or two longer would demonstrate the uselessness of attempting to sit out a treaty of so much importance, a proceeding which is strongly opposed by some of the ablest and best Senators in that body, and that an adjournment would then be taken until to-morrow, with the understanding that a vote should be reached at a certain hour. There is, however, an effort making to continue the session until the treaty is disposed of, and many believe it will be successful; but if no quorum is present, the rest of the night will be consumed in hunting up Senators, and asking their presence. There is little prospect, therefore, all things considered, that a vote will be reached before to-morrow. As to the result of the deliberation, there is almost a universal feeling that it will be ratified, but it will be materially amended so as to suit the views of Carpenter, Sherman, Morrill, of Vermont, Edmunds, and others, in debate to-day the foreign policy of the Administration was bitterly assaulted, some of the most loyal of the Administration Senators speaking of it in the severest terms. Some have also violently attacked the treaty, those named above being of the number. It would not be surprising if an amendment barring, looking for a powder mine, had been prepared to blow the

POLITICAL.

Letter from a Pennsylvania Congressman Indorsing the Cincinnati Ticket.

Leading Republicans Derive Cold Comfort from a Visit to Jefferson Davis.

Pennsylvania Republicans at Loggerheads Over the Vice Presidential Question.

The Workingmen's National Convention Nominates Grant and Wilson.

Another Letter from Senator Ferry, of Connecticut.

Leading Republicans Have a Friendly Drop with Jefferson Davis—Cold Comfort—The Coming Liberal Republican Mass Meeting in New York City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Sun's* Baltimore correspondent says: "There was a little social gathering here a few evenings ago. A number of Philadelphians, belonging to the Loyal League, dined with Mr. Jefferson Davis, the ex-President of the Confederate States. The Loyal Leaguers are warm friends of General Grant. Among them was Mr. D. Docharty, Mr. George W. Childs, and Mr. Morton McMichael. They all felt for Mr. Davis. They drew illustrations to prove that Grant was very magnanimous toward the South. Mr. Davis sipped his champagne, and looked at the leaguers with his piercing gray eyes, but said nothing. Then one of these gentlemen poured out all the eloquence of his soul, in depicting the deep and earnest sympathy felt for the South by Grant from the time of Lee's surrender up to the present. Mr. Davis still sipped his champagne and was silent. After listening 20 minutes longer to this Loyal Leaguer, United States mail, that a friend in need was a friend, indeed, and that they might take it for granted that, as far as he and his house were concerned, they stood up for Old Honesty. The Loyal Leaguers then disappeared like a flock of blackbirds.

A meeting of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats met in the Astor House yesterday afternoon to perfect arrangements for the Liberal Republican mass meeting. It was decided that the meeting should be held on Monday evening, June 3d, in Cooper Institute and surrounding squares. For the out-door meetings their stands are to be erected. There will be music, fire-works, and salutes. Committees were appointed to complete arrangements. Telegrams were received from Reuben Fenton, Senator Tipton, and others influential Republicans and Democrats, announcing that they will participate.

Pennsylvania Politics—The Republicans at Loggerheads on the Question of Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Pennsylvania Representatives in the House predict that ex-Senator Buckalew is the best prospect for nomination for Governor by the Democratic State Convention. It is also positively stated that Pennsylvania will follow the example set by New York in indorsing the platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

Some time ago a movement was inaugurated to nominate from Pennsylvania on the ticket with General Grant for the Vice Presidency, Tais nomination was to be a compromise among all the other candidates, whereby the differences existing between the several factions of the Republican party of that State were to be consolidated and brought together. It was argued that this would assist materially in carrying the Keystone State for Grant. When the matter was broached to Cameron and other leading Pennsylvanians, they regarded it favorably, and named Senator Scott as their choice for the place. Colonel Forney is said to have demurred to Scott, on the ground that, while he had national strength, his nomination would cut with the party in Pennsylvania. He urged that Governor Curtin be taken up first, because he represents the larger portion of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and, second, because he has great strength with the people of that State. Cameron objected to Curtin, and said he could not support him. Forney declared that he would not support Scott, whereupon the whole project was abandoned. Cameron now says he will support Forney if the latter agrees to have nothing to do with the Custom House. Forney says he don't want his place, especially if there are conditions attached to his accept ance of it. The Pennsylvania delegation to the Philadelphia Convention is not instructed on the Vice Presidency, and an effort will be made to divide between Wilson and Colfax. It is understood, however, that no candidate will be presented from Pennsylvania.

Senator Ferry on the Political Situation —He "Will Continue in the Old Republican Track."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Times* publishes the following letter from Senator Ferry.

WASHINGTON, May 16th, 1872.

Hon. J. E. Ferris, Stamford, Conn.

MY DEAR SIR: I do not know why anyone should misapprehend my political position on account of what has happened. I have never concealed my opinions. My record in the Senate is open to everybody. I believe as firmly as ever in the doctrines which I have advocated for the last 16 years—ever since the Republican party had a national existence. There are certain ideas, indeed, which have come into prominence since the passage of the acts of reconstruction, in which I do not believe. I do not believe in the continuance of political disabilities after they have become a needless and mischievous irritation without a single good result. I do not believe in (mis-called "Civil Rights" bills, subversive to local self government, and destructive of the school system of a whole troop of States. I do not believe in the re-enactment of the Ku-Klux law after it has expired by its own limitation, and has accomplished all that was originally urged as its purpose. The truth is, that since the adoption of the last three amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and these up to 1870, the question, our foreign relations and our domestic policy in matters of finance and revenue are again assuming their natural proportions. In fact are these great interests to an Administration made up and controlled by Mr. Greeley would be mere mid-summer madness. The administration of the State Department during the last three years has preserved for the nation an honorable peace in the midst of the most delicate and embarrassing complications, both with Great Britain and Spain, while that of the Treasury has steadily increased the public credit and promoted the business interests of the country. I do not appreciate the wisdom of those who, instead of advancing the public credit, would recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents contrary to every principle of international law, and would diminish permanently the specie reserves in the Federal Treasury to test or twelve millions of dollars at whatever hazard to the public credit. There are other matters to which I might allude, but these are perhaps enough. You and I will continue in the old Republican track. If new issues arise we will think and act as our convictions of expediency and duty require, and always with a regard for the future of our country. Yours truly,

G. S. FERRY.

A Pennsylvania Congressman Indorses the Cincinnati Nominations.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 24.—The Titusville *Courier* to-morrow morning will publish a letter from the Hon. Samuel Griffith, Democratic member of Congress from the Twentieth Pennsylvania District, from which the following extracts are taken: "Your editorial of the 20th, entitled 'The Tidal Wave,' meets my unqualified approbation, and the approval of the good, thoughtful members of this House to whom I have submitted it, and I assure you that at least four-fifths of the Democratic here take the same view of the matter, and the course that patriotism and duty require on this important critical juncture of our national affairs. What the people need, and, second, because he has great strength with the people of that State. Cameron objected to Curtin, and said he could not support him. Forney declared that he would not support Scott, whereupon the whole project was abandoned. Cameron now says he will support Forney if the latter agrees to have nothing to do with the Custom House. Forney says he don't want his place, especially if there are conditions attached to his acceptance of it. The Pennsylvania delegation to the Philadelphia Convention is not instructed on the Vice Presidency, and an effort will be made to divide between Wilson and Colfax. It is understood, however, that no candidate will be presented from Pennsylvania.

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G. S. FERRY.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 24.—The interest in the action of the United States Senate upon the proposed additional article to the treaty is undiminished. The leading articles of all the journals to-day are devoted to the subject. Joy is expressed over the probability that the proposition of Earl Granville will be favorably received.

The vessel colliding with the steamship Baltimore was the Spanish steamship Lorenzo Zempruns. The luggage of the passengers of the Baltimore and cargo were in the after compartments, which were filled with water. A force from the Government works sent to the relief of the Baltimore report that they are in hopes of saving the vessel.

The Queen's birthday was observed to-day at Windsor with a suitable festivities. The celebration in the city will take place on Saturday week, by which time the Prince and Princess of Wales will have reached home, and will be able to take part in the festival.

Miss Kellogg made her fourth appearance last night at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, in the rôle for Linda di Lammermoor. The house was crowded, and the lady was enthusiastically applauded. The critics continue to praise both the acting and singing of the American prima donna.

LONDON, May 24.—The Atalanta and London crews have agreed on the 10th of June as the day for the race, and 4:30 p. m. as the hour for the start. The new boat ordered by the Atalanta Club is being made by Biffin, and will be completed by Wednesday next.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the American crew now puts a style which is simply perfection, and that between it and the Londoners the difference is plainly visible.

General Grosvenor, who was present at the battle of New Orleans in 1815, is dead.

The steamship Baltimore has been hauled off the rocks. She will be towed to port.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 24.—No change in the ministerial situation. The present Cabinet insist upon their resignations. Zabalia has declined to form a new Ministry; owing to ill-health. Sig. Martos has been requested Zerrona to undertake the task.

Numbers of Carlists continue to surrender to the Government troops. In some of the disaffected provinces, however, fresh bands have appeared the past few days. Though small, they are very active, and have cut the telegraph wires in various directions.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 24.—The *Gaulois* publishes a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, dated Chiselhurst, 19th May, and addressed to the Generals and Commandants of the French army. In this communication the Emperor makes the following acknowledgments: "I am responsible for defeats. The army fought heroically with an enemy double its strength. After 14,000 had been killed or wounded, I saw the contest was merely one of desperation. The army's honor having been saved, I exercised my sovereign right, and sacrificed the flag of truce. It was impossible for me, as and save your lives from being scrubbed out and her temper from being chafed out."—N. Y. Weekly Tribune.

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SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec.

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Members of this organization, and those who wish to become such, are invited to a meeting at 8 o'clock this evening at 38 West Lake-st., at the Hall.

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I hereby call attention to the various branches of my business, viz:

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REMOVAL.

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Will hold their Second Annual Meeting July 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1872.

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The Sewing Machine that was to be raffled for on the 15th, will be raffled for right, or any one to act. All interested should be present.

Sorghum Wanted.

A limited amount, at PROSSING'S VINEGAR WORKS, 87, 89 and 141 State-st., Chicago.

KODAK

LONDON.

A Panic in Paper—Agitation Among the Farmers.

The Staff of "Punch"—Sad Accident—A Marriage Factory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 4.

A PAPER PANIC.

We are threatened with a calamity. Society is in danger of being starved. In a few weeks, the wheels of life may be standing still. And society knows nothing about it. People read their journals of a morning, in the railway carriages, without a dream of the fate which may be in store. Can you imagine a civilized nation bereft of newspapers? Is it possible to picture to the mind the general gloom that would fall upon a country which had no printed sheets to record its progress and to destroy its ennui? Newspaper literature is more diffused than ever, and in the midst of its flow we are told that the spring is drying up. By this I do not mean that the invention, the imagination, the penetration, the observation, of the writers of the country have failed. On the contrary, they grow by exercise, and were never so active. The failure is in the material by which their productions are made intelligible. In plainest phrase, the articles used in the manufacture of paper are advancing so heavily in price that the penny papers lose (so far as the paper is concerned) by every copy they sell. Can Chicago help us? I fear it is the other way. I learn of exports from England to the United States of paper, but I never hear of imports from that region. I believe it is the case that the London penny papers are paying something like £400 a week more for their paper than they paid in February. And the cry is, "The price will be higher." There is a panic. Every newspaper of large circulation is laying in a stock. Prices are added to the advertisements to supply the gap. Inferior stuff, which no newspaper-manager would look at three months ago, is taken without a murmur. We must "sand the sugar."

The rise commenced some three months since. It was the result of a "conspiracy," and a combination of upwards of 100 paper-makers met and entered into an agreement not to supply paper at less than certain rates,—considerably above those which were in vogue. The advance extended to all descriptions of paper, from the lordly sheet which is "gorgeously" illuminated for the Christmas annual, to the blotting paper upon which the school-boy scribbles his sweetheart's name. Never has a combination of paper-makers held together so long. Hitherto, some of the smaller men have acted independently, and have kept their mills going by taking reasonable prices; but, at the present moment, the "gang" have nearly silenced them. Three times since that meeting have prices been raised, and only this week, the largest firm of all have sent round to their customers a circular, of which the following is a copy:

Contrary to our expectation, the great advance in the price of esparto and other paper-makers' materials, which took place more than a year ago, is still maintained; and, from the advices we receive from our agents abroad, there appears no immediate prospect of a reduction. In addition to this, we are now experiencing an enormous advance in the price of coals, chemicals, and wages; in fact, everything we touch is so seriously enhanced in value that we are compelled to seek for some compensation by advancing the price of our paper. We beg, therefore, to inform you that our prices in future will be as stated below.

To think that the liberty, the morality, the comfort of mankind, should depend upon a Spanish grass called "esparto." Once we could be satisfied by our rags. Now the pressure of our intellectual wants is such as the rag-basket is inadequate to meet. Those wretched Spaniards, we are informed, have, in their haste and greed, torn up this grass by the roots, and the crops get less instead of more. Is there no aid from America? On that vast continent grows there no fibrous thing which American enterprise can turn to the use of paper-making? The opening is a tempting one. The man who could hit upon a news material, cheap and cheaply exported, which could be made into penny newspapers, would make a million sterling in a year, to say nothing about the gratitude he would earn from the proprietors of those necessaries of educated life, which are sold now for a penny, though they may have cost more than two-pence.

THE FARMERS IN AGITATION.

Almost every great reform in this country has originated with the poor. If Free Trade is an exception, it is the only exception I can remember. The masses become dissatisfied; then turbulent; the bourgeoisie, after a while, join in, and the rulers give way. I am inclined to think the agricultural laborer—poor, simple Hodge—will be, in this way, the author of changes in the tenure of land in England,—changes which political economists and philosophers have sought to achieve in vain. The men are determined to have increased wages, and harvest is coming, when they can ask their terms; but the farmer cannot afford any more. The average tenant-farmer in this country only just pays his way. If he is pressed by the laborer, he, in turn, will press his landlord. As things are, the law is one-sided. In an ordinary agreement between landlord and tenant, whilst every little item of property belonging to the former is carefully conserved, not a single provision is made for that which, in any ordinary relationship, would become the property of the tenant, viz.: the productions of his own enterprise and skill; and the improvements of the soil cease to be his own from the moment that they are put into the soil. Add that he may not hunt, hawk, fish, or shoot game bred and fed by himself, and that he must farm under a course of farming strictly laid down for him. English farmers are wonderfully conservative; but now that their very existence is at stake, they may speak. Certain it is that, at the various Chambers of Agriculture in the country, doctrines are broached and arguments advanced which justify what I have said. What they specially ask is,—to use the words of the Irish Land act,—payment for "any work which, being executed at the cost of the tenant, adds to the letting-value of the holding on which it is executed, and is suitable to such holding; also, 'tillages, manures, or such like farming works, the benefit of which is unexhausted at the time of the tenant quitting his holding.'" By the way, a section was introduced into the Irish Land act, popularly known as "Bright's clause," the object of which was to create tenant proprietaries when the owner elected to sell. Its incompleteness was demonstrated a little while ago by an ill-natured act of the Earl of Derby. The Earl announced his intention to sell his Tipperary estate, and a deputation of his tenantry waited upon him, and asked him to give them an opportunity of purchasing their farms if he did carry out that intention. In answer to their application, he sold the estate to a dealer in bills of exchange! The tenants are understood to have been ready to give £50,000 more for this estate than His Lordship sold it for.

THE STAFF OF "PUNCH."

Another of the corps of the writers upon *Punch* is dead. The present contributors will scarcely miss him in a literary sense,—for Horace Mayhew, after a wealthy marriage which he made, did little with his pen; but his name, at least, was of service to them. Of the men who sit round the *Punch*-table every week, not all are known, I fancy, in Chicago. Sherley Brooks, the editor; Arthur Sketchly, Percival Leigh, J. Tenniel, F. C. Burn, and Tom Taylor, Du Maurier, and Charles Keene are probably no strangers to a reading people; but has the fame of Mr. Lamvourne, Mr. Rawstone, or Mr. C. Lamb, yet reached the famous city of the West? *Punch*, too, has the services of a lady-artist, whose sketches of female figures and dresses, and of hunting scenes, are excellent; but Miss Georgina Bowers is unknown even here, outside of a limited circle, though the initials "G. B." are generally attached to her work.

THE TIMES.

Much sympathy is felt with Dr. Dasent, of the *Times*, in the loss of a son at Oxford through drowning. The lad was regarded as the cleverest of the family, and father and mother were specially proud of him. The eldest son is Secretary to Mr. Delane, the Editor of the *Times*. It is a melancholy coincidence that, within a year or two, the chief proprietor of the *Times*, Mr. Walters, and one of the leading writers in its columns, Mr. Dasent, should each lose a son of fine promise, scholarly, energetic, and amiable, by drowning. Mr. Walters' son fell through the ice, it will be remembered, while skating.

A MARRIAGE FACTORY.

The "Office for Marriages," started in London by some foreign speculators, appears, I regret to say, to be thriving. The firm has just put out a series of circulars and advertisements, and also a wonderful collection of testimonials. They profess to be specially proud of a case, in which the bridegroom was the Chancellor of the Prussian Consulate at Belgrade. This personage writes to the authors of his happiness:

BELGRADE, Dec 7, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your honored letter, I beg to announce that I several weeks ago was married to Lady von Tunont. My wife is a very excellent person, and I am quite satisfied, and, therefore, I thank you again. As soon as I shall receive her dowry, I shall make my thanks more substantial. Assuring you of our highest mutual esteem, I remain, yours obediently,

SABARTH.

In other cases, however, these swindlers print statements which militate against them, inasmuch as they are exposures of persons who, having, it is alleged, been brought together by the firm, subsequently refused to pay the commission agreed upon. There is a "Lady Principal," and correspondence is carried on in all languages. "To remove," says the Principal, "all hesitation on the part of families who may desire to see their daughters suitably settled in life, but who are often deterred by feelings of delicacy from applying to me freely and openly, I beg to state most emphatically that only persons of the strictest purity in every sense are permitted to avail themselves of our mediation; and that all our clients, before they can be received, are bound to give conclusive evidence in writing of their respectability and of the integrity of their intentions; so that, in every respect, the greatest propriety, the strictest delicacy, and the most implicit discretion can be guaranteed without the least restriction." The institution, we are further told, is constantly receiving flattering proposals from "gentlemen in the civil and military services at home and abroad, merchants, literary men, gentlemen in official positions of every degree, clergymen, landed proprietors, barristers and solicitors, Judges, Professors, and from the comfortable citizen upward to the Baron, the Count, and the Prince,—and these so varied, that the wishes of every lady of the higher middle ranks, as well as of the higher aristocracy, can be perfectly satisfied with regard to position and means."

Several gentlemen are at present open to the highest bidder.

PECULIARITIES OF CANDIDATES.

The Important Part Borne by Such Peculiarities in Presidential Contests.

From the New York Herald.

Since the early days of the republic, say from the times of the elder Adams down to the present period, the eccentricities and personal peculiarities of candidates have borne an important part in every Presidential contest. Ludicrous as some of them were, they have been moulded to suit the popular mind, and, by adapting them to familiar cries and phrases, have been the means of leading candidates in otherwise desperate contests from defeat to victory. But this popular adaptation of the oddities of Presidential aspirants is not always the result of manœuvring or adroitness, but springs spontaneously from our republican masses, and by them is made to take no humble part in every political gathering or party demonstration, as well as being made the refrain of street songs and the moving spirit of jollifications at country hustings. Let us make a few illustrations.

In the heated contest between Jackson and Adams, in 1828, there are many who will remember with what alacrity the people seized upon the term "Old Hickory," when applied to Jackson, and made it the burden of party cries everywhere. References to the hanging of the three militiamen in Florida, the celebrated coffin handbill agitation, and the many other efforts of the Adams party to bring odium upon the "hero of New Orleans" failed to answer the purpose. In reply to every charge made against him the populace would make the welkin ring with cries like these: "We know it. Hurrah for Old Hickory!" And when installed in the Presidential office his rough firmness and iron will, and his bold affirmation, "By the Eternal," and his hard swearing generally, only endeared him to the popular heart and attest the propriety of the familiar *sobriquet* "Old Hickory."

Following Jackson came Martin Van Buren with his title of "Little Magician;" but, failing to arouse popular sympathy, the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, with its popular songs, log cabins, hard cider, and other appliances, swept the "Little Magician" by the board and paved the way for the great campaign between Polk and Clay, four years later, and which resulted in the defeat of "gallant Harry of the West," the "Mill Boy of the Slashes," because there was a little difficulty somewhere about "Cayuga Bridge" on election day. In the succeeding contest of "Old Zach" Taylor's "Rough and Ready" bluff manners, with the free use of "A little more grape, Captain Bragg," and other familiar war expressions did almost as much toward the election of "Old Zach" over Cass as the defection of Martin Van Buren. In Lincoln's campaigns, who called him anything but "Old Abe," or the "Rail Splitter," or the "Flat Boatman of the Ohio," and who repeated his quaint stories or cheered his homely presence with a livelier zest than the popular masses? And on his journey to Washington to be inaugurated every one remembers how famous became Old Abe's "Scotch cap and military cloak." As plain "Mr. Lincoln" one would scarcely recognize the man whose familiar titles had been upon every tongue in the land and whose personal history had been the theme of many a household anecdote. Even General Grant, with all his fresh popularity, had to submit to being styled the "Hero of the Apple Tree of the Appomattox" when that occasion was only the crowning event of his marvellous military career.

This happy knack of twisting a *sobriquet* into a campaign cry—a small eccentricity into a great popular figure—is not altogether peculiar to America; but, then, they have no elections across the Atlantic to compare with those here in the matter of popular effervescence and continuous excitement. Still, a happy nickname, defiantly paraded, has carried many a contest in gay old Europe. Dear to the heart of every "son of the sod" is the recollection of "Dan, the Liberator." His "repale cap," with its garland of shamrocks, was the inspirator of many a rousing hurroo from Tara Hill to the Kingdom of Kerry. Here is something for the sons of Emerald Isle to twine with their fondness for the sage of Chappaqua when they fall into ecstacies over his old hat. From the great Bonaparte all gallomaniacs, who hope to hang by the tails of power, can weave the souvenir of the famous little man's "gray coat" with the simple white coat of the general of the Liberals to-day. The pear-headed Louis Philippe, too, France's citizen king, with his *bonhommie* and his umbrella, will afford a lively historic parallel to those who wish to keep their powder dry under the big *parapluie* of the modern philosopher. Englishmen will couple "Farmer George" with Farmer Horace, but in doing so they will admit that, while the one was a fool our farmer has a level head.

In Persia, years ago, a blacksmith's leather apron was their victory flag, as in 1868 the admirers of General Grant sported leather aprons in their campaign "tanneries." All Germany in the late war went into a national chorus over *unser* Fritz, and why not over *unser* Horace now? It was said of Napoleon III. that he inherited nothing from his uncle but the boots, and much seditious singing was consequent thereon. The workmen of Belleville in spite of the monchard of "Badinguet" and the galleys of Cayenne before their eyes found an irresistible impulse to sing "Oh! oh! oh! he has boots, papa." It did not have much literary merit to boast, but had its effect, nevertheless, as the man of Sedan can tell. With what ardor, then, can free-born Americans indulge in a stirring campaign song on the same subject, but with fondness substituted for vindictiveness in the motive! This rage for popularizing great men by affectionate diminutives finds no better illustration than the dwarfing of the great historic Emperor Frederick Barbarossa into "Red-bearded Fritz" among the affectionate sons of Vaterland. Lord Palmerston was cheered for all over England as "Old Pam," and "Dizzy" tickles the tongue of a British tory when he talks of the brilliant but slippery Benjamin Disraeli. What was a more effective weapon in a phrase than Beranger's *bon roi d'Yvetot*, and what can suggest a more happy theme to economize the great journalist farmer's predilections for Arcadian simplicity than its repetition to-day?

Thus, through a happy chain of coincidences, we come down to a later day—to a later hour—aye, even to the "Later Franklin." Who knows but that that famous old white coat (as famous as the "Old Whitey" war-horse of "Old Zack,") that shocking bad hat, those boots with the pants stuck into the northwest corner of one and in the southeast corner of the other, that neck-tie which looks as if it had gone through a "stub-and-twist" operation—who knows but that these may be so illustrated and manipulated as to take hold of the popular mind and form the ground-work of a towering political structure? Beside these, there are many other characteristics about Mr. Greeley which will make him popular in the canvass, if properly used. But that old white coat is pre-eminently the banner, which, if raised aloft, will lead the Liberal Republican hosts to victory, with the "Sage of Chappaqua" in the van. Now is the time to begin to work on popular enthusiasm. Let the Liberals get up their "old white coat clubs," "shocking bad hat clubs," their "old boots clubs," and honest old Horace will emerge from his white coat to go into the White House, just as General Harrison emerged from his log cabin to go into the same much-coveted place, but, we trust, with a longer lease than that vouchsafed the "Hero of Tippecanoe."

The Last of the "Gretna Priests."

The Carlisle (England) *Patriot* says: "The last of the Gretna priests is dead—old Simon Lang, who for many years past has been the lone survivor of a long line of self-appointed dignitaries. He died April 24, at Felling, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, (at which place he was staying with his son during the winter,) and was buried in Gretna church-yard last Friday afternoon. The united careers of the two Langs, father and son as priests, extended over fully eighty years. David, the father, was born and brought up in the parish of Gretna. Early in life he went into Lancashire as draper or pedlar, and soon after was carried off by the press-gang. During the time he was in the English service the ship in which he sailed was boarded and taken by Paul Jones, the pirate—Paul being the first man who stepped on board. The captives were run into a French port, and inducements made for them to join the American service, in which Paul then served. David Lang, however, returned safe home to Gretna—donned the priest's canonicals, in the year 1792, and continued in the wedding line till the time of his death, nearly forty years after. The greatest achievement of his reign was the marriage of Thomas, Lord Erskine, in his old age, to his mistress, Miss Sarah Buck, of York Buildings, Marylebone. For this event, it is said, he netted the sum of 100 guineas. David succeeded in joining several scions of noble and powerful houses, including the Villiers, the Beauclercs, the Coventrys, and others, of almost equal standing. He was cut off rather suddenly, in 1827, in his 72d year, from the effects of a severe cold, caught while attending the great sensational trial, at Lancaster, of Wakefield, for the abduction of Miss Turner, a rich heiress, 15 years old. After this event, Simon Lang at once entered upon the the duties of the priestly office; and, as his father's fame was full in the land, he naturally fell into a lucrative branch of business at once. Sim, however, had his trials amid it all. Some of his rivals, becoming jealous of his success, resorted to all sorts of unprincipled dodges in order to injure and annoy him. If a newly-arrived couple wanted to find out "Lang, the priest," the invariable answer was, "Deid an' buriet lang sen'!" "But his son—surely he lives?" ask the strangers. "Deid an' a—deid's a door nail!" is again the response. Yet in spite of such unfair opposition Sim flourished abundantly, following closely his legitimate occupations of marrying and weaving, and occasionally varying the tone of these by doing a little smuggling on the quiet. He long outlived all his competitors, and saw the decline of the golden days of old Gretna, but still he continued in harness to the last. About twelve months since he went through probably the last marriage ceremony he ever performed, in complete dishabille, having nothing on but his shirt and drawers. The reason of this unwonted exhibition was that the parties reached Gretna from Dumfries by the midnight train, and, like all true lovers, could brook no delay; so the old priest was aroused from his slumbers to do duty at a moment's notice."

A SOUTHERNER ON HORACE GREELEY.

Dixie will go Solid for the Farmer of Chappaqua.

From the New York Sun, May 22.

General Roger A. Pryor, the well-known representative Southerner, who is practicing law in this city, yesterday communicated his views on the present aspect of the Presidential campaign to a representative of the *Sun*.

"Do you think the whole Southern people will support Horace Greeley?" inquired the *Sun* man.

General Pryor. I do, most assuredly. If elected President, he would unite the whole country once again in the bonds of peace and prosperity.

Reporter. Will the Southern delegates to the Baltimore Convention support his nomination?

General Pryor. They are pledged to do that. My idea is—and I know it is shared very generally by the Southern people—that the Democratic party cannot consistently and in honor nominate an independent candidate, because, by every form of manifestation, they declared and pledged themselves, before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, that if the Liberal Republicans would organize and nominate an independent ticket, the Democratic party would not nominate any ticket, but would support the candidates of the Liberal Republicans. The nomination of Greeley is acceptable to the Democracy. Not a single Democratic journal or representative Democrat, North or South, has even intimated that they would not support Greeley. It is idle to say, "We won't support Mr. Greeley, because his principles are exclusively Democratic." We knew, of course, that the Liberal Republicans would not nominate a man whose precise political opinions were ours. We supposed that the Liberal Republicans would nominate a Republican. Now, Mr. Greeley is as acceptable to us as any man can be.

Reporter. Then you believe the South, as well as every other portion of the country, has good reason to support Mr. Greeley?

General Pryor. Certainly. Because he is in favor of universal amnesty and against any further proscription of Southern men. I have reason to know, having travelled there, that the feeling of the South is overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Greeley's nomination. I have heard, however, that a few Democratic politicians are in favor of putting a straight ticket in the field.

Reporter. If a straight Democratic ticket should be nominated, what do you think would be the result?

General Pryor. A straight ticket would be nominated only in the interests of Grant, because it would serve no other end. The leaders of the Democratic party and the Southern people know that well. Mr. Greeley, no doubt, accepted the nomination with the understanding that all classes opposed to the Administration would go for him.

Reporter. Are there any influences at work to prevent the Baltimore Convention from accepting Mr. Greeley's nomination?

General Pryor. The old leaders—the mere Bourbons of the Democratic party—are at work very industriously to accomplish that object.

Reporter. Can you name any of them?

General Pryor. I can name one.

Reporter. Who is he?

General Pryor. Mr. August Belmont. He is opposed to Greeley, because all his (Belmont's) interests are with the Administration. Belmont represents the syndicate. He has large dealings with the Treasury Department; hence he will not go against Grant, but will do his best to aid him, by advocating the nomination of a straight ticket.

Reporter. Do you think he will succeed?

General Pryor. I do not. I feel assured that not only the Southern, but nearly all the delegates to the Baltimore Convention will go for Greeley. Mr. Belmont has not an impulse nor a conviction in sympathy with the Democratic party. As for the South, they will go solid for Horace Greeley, because, unlike Grant, he recognizes the war as over, and all its issues as settled—because he is willing to ignore the past, and take a new departure on the basis of a united and pacific country. The election of Grant means proscription and class legislation—the election of Greeley means peace, happiness, and equal laws all over the land.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Mother Kills Her Son with an Axe.

From the Zanesville (O.) Courier, May 21.

A most horrible occurrence took place about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in Rich Hill Township, this county, about half way between Rix's Mills and Chandlersville. At the point indicated is a small cabin, built of fence rails, with the openings inclosed, and roofed with rough clapboards. This place is occupied by one Aderel Brewer and family, consisting of the father, mother, two grown up daughters, unmarried, and one or two smaller children. The eldest daughter, Margaret Brewer, some 25 or 26 years old, was the mother of an illegitimate son, about 6 years old, who was yesterday the victim of the horrible crime. The mother, it seems, has been, until recently, living away from home. The last place where she lived was with a family near Lancaster, and always had her child with her. For some time past she and the boy had been living at her father's, and it would seem not very pleasantly, owing to the presence of the boy, who was the subject of ill-treatment, it is said, by his grandfather and the other members of the family, and which led to much unpleasant feeling, feuds, and quarrels. It is said that the child had been subject to threats of violence by members of the family—however, as to this, nothing is absolutely known beyond the statement of the mother. Yesterday morning the mother took a common wood axe, and, approaching the bed where her son was sleeping, struck him with the edge of the axe twice on the top of the head, each blow sinking the axe into the skull up to the handle, scattering the blood and brains around over the bed and the rails of the house, and of course killing the child instantly. The woman's mother and sister, who were on the outside of the house, saw her commit the act through the open crevices in the cabin. Justice Betz, of Chandlersville, was notified of the fact, and on repairing to the place found the mother sitting on the foot of the bed on which the boy was laying, with his head split open. The woman on being arraigned, yesterday, before Justice Betz, acting as Coroner, pleaded guilty to killing the child. The Justice ordered her to be committed to the County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. She was brought here and placed in jail at 8 o'clock this morning. On the way in she remarked to those who had her in custody: "I do not feel so badly as I expected; I have nothing to regret, and I would do it again." When told that she might be hang for the crime, she said; "I want them to hang me. I don't want them to send me to the Penitentiary: I want to die."

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE MIKADO.

The Hon. E. Peshine Smith, late of the State Department at Washington, and now connected with the Foreign Affairs Department of the Japanese Empire, sends to the Rochester *Democrat* the following account of his presentation at Court:

"The Prime Minister, Sanjo, the head of the Great Council, which is the real Government of the Empire, had told me, at a breakfast at 1 o'clock at his house, that when the Daijo-sai—the great rice celebration before mentioned—was over, I should be presented to His Majesty. I was taken a little by surprise at the shortness of the notice, which was given through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the afternoon of the 8th of January, that an audience would be given to me on the 10th of January at 10 a. m. His Majesty at the same time sent me his proposed address in Japanese, with the request—equivalent to command—that I should send him that day what I intended to say in reply. The double translation of his Majesty's address into English and of my reply into Japanese of course took some little time, but was successfully accomplished. The audience was at one of the summer palaces in the environs of the principal residence of the Mikado. I went with my friend, Hirai, an interpreter and Secretary in the Foreign Office. I proposed to put myself into the ceremonial dress of silk, with miter, &c., but was advised that it would be awkward for me—in short, given to understand that the proposition was taken as respectful on my part, but that I might appear just as I would appear if having an audience of the President. So I attended in a dress of Clarkson's best. As the Japanese fashion is always to leave your shoes at the door when you enter a house, and as I was determined not to show myself to His Majesty in my stockings, I had a Chinese tailor to construct in a hurry a pair of plain black velvet slippers, which I hoped to impose upon His Majesty as black silk stockings. After sitting some little time in the ante-chamber, where tea, pipes, and confectionery were administered by one of the household nobles, I followed the Minister of Foreign Affairs into the audience chamber—a room, perhaps, 30 by 30 feet—followed by Hirai. I entered by the long side of the room, all of us keeping near the wall. The Mikado sat in the throne, on a platform about three feet high, in the middle of the opposite wall. On his right hand was the Prime Minister Sanjo; on his left the Sword bearer, or whatever be his title, holding across his breast a gold scabbard sword. As soon as I came opposite His Majesty, I faced toward him and made my bow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who advanced a step or two nearer the throne, at the same time announcing me. His Majesty was laboring under a sore throat; so reading a few words of his address of welcome in Japanese, he handed the paper to the Prime Minister, who read the rest. Harai then read me the English translation. I read my reply, handed it to Harai, who read it off in Japanese, made my bow, backing to the wall from which I had advanced toward the centre of the room, turned half round, and retired to the ante-chamber. What His Majesty said was in substance: "Mr. Smith, we (he used the Imperial plural) are very glad to see that you have accepted the invitation of our Department for Foreign Affairs to leave your distant home and enter into our service. As our nation has been only recently acquainted with foreign countries, we are not yet thoroughly familiar with the rules and usages which prevail among them. We trust, however, that your vast knowledge and quick discernment may enable us to establish a system in our empire by which the correct principles of international conduct may in the future be brightly illustrated." To which Smith replied (I am now writing from memory), "I thank your Majesty most sincerely for the honor of admission to your august presence, and for the flattering manner in which you deign to refer to my poor abilities to serve you. I beg your Majesty to believe that I will labor with the utmost zeal and fidelity for the prosperity of the empire of Nipon and for the glory of your Majesty's reign, which has commenced with such happy auspices." You will ask how his Majesty looked. Well, he has a pale, intelligent, but somewhat effeminate, divinity-student look. But he stared so intently and perseveringly into my face that I could not take a good look at him without apparent disrespect, and I would not know him in the street. I have no idea how he dressed, except that he wore a long, straight feather on his head, as he is pictured in an article on Japan in the December number of "Scribner's Magazine." After the reception, the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the household noble, of whom I have spoken, came into the ante-room, where we had more refreshments. I declined to inspect the gardens (landscape gardens, not a collection of flower-beds), as the Prime Minister told me I might do at any time, upon giving him notice of my wish. I want to mention here that I see nothing like servility in the manners of the Japanese. Hirai, who is "a squire of low degree," has been with me to the greatest nobles and to the Tenno. He bears himself with as simple ease and dignity as the stiffest republican could do. I speak of him, because he always goes on such occasions to interpret for me; but I see the same unabashed freedom in all the gentlemen of the foreign office, and in the streets I was struck at once with the independent, self-respecting air of the people. They are exceedingly courteous; two gentlemen bow to each other till their bodies are parallel to the earth. There is, indeed, a very distinct respect for rank, but no snobbishness. If I go to a tinsmith, as I did that afternoon, to order a sheet-iron stove, he gets down on his hands and knees, and remains so while we are speaking, but he looks you in the face like an honest man who does not think you are of any different sort of clay than himself, and has not the stamp which people wear who are accustomed to being oppressed and humiliated. It is simply excessive politeness.

Woman Very Much Displeased.

From the Pall Mall (London) Gazette.

There is reason to fear that Woman is very much displeased with the result of the debate the other evening in the House of Commons respecting her suffrage question, and that she intends to vent her displeasure on man. Forewarned is forearmed, and some hints which Woman let drop at the Conference called on Thursday by the Central Committee of the National Society for Promoting Woman's Suffrage plainly show that man not only stands in a most perilous position, but that it will require the utmost tact on his part to escape from it. His wisest plan evidently is to say very little, and to appear to be fond of poetry. After several ladies had inveighed against the conduct of the majority who had thrown out the Woman's Disabilities Removal bill, Miss Bell "urged all women householders to refuse to pay taxes unless they had a vote. Last year she refused to pay taxes, and allowed the authorities to come and take away her furniture. This year another lady was going to do the same thing. She found that tables and chairs had more effect with some persons (evidently alluding to Man) than principles. After all, the pocket argument was very effective. It was not, of course, pleasant for single women and widows to have a man in their house, as she had for nine days"—[here there was "laughter," as though some ladies present were rather doubtful as to the speaker's estimation of the feelings of women as a rule on this point]—"but," continued Miss Bell, "she was bound to say the man put in possession of her house behaved admirably; he was very fond of reading, especially Shakespeare." [Here there was "loud laughter," as though Women plainly saw through the cunning of the vile and inferior animal who thus feigned innocence, but was inclined, on the whole, to take an indulgent view of his shallow artifice.]

Textile Skill of a Georgia Woman.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

One of Edgefield's skilful daughters, Mrs. E. H. Chamberlain, of the Dark Corner section, recently sent to the *Advertiser* men (only for inspection, of course), a balmoral skirt, woven by herself, or under her eye, which is described as a marvel of skill and beauty. The body of the skirt is woven of rabbit hair (not dyed)—producing a pretty drab—and is wonderfully thick, soft, and fine; while the bordering, broad and of the most brilliant colors, is entirely of wool. The bordering is woven double; the rabbit-hair part single. And the manner in which the double and single weaving are made to meet would excite the admiration of a Lyons velvet-weaver. Mrs. C. has long been eminent in this line.

—The Abingdon *Virginian* says there is not a single licensed liquor seller in that long stretch of country from Estillville to Pearlsburg, comprising the Counties of Scott, Russell, Tazewell, Bland, and Giles.

—The boulevard across the river from Denver is to be extended as far south as Littleton, 10 miles.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Gold has been quiet all day with lower prices. The range was as follows: 113¾, 113⅝, 113½, 113⅝, closing steady at 113⅝. Loans were at 3 to 4½ for carrying. Clearings $27,000,000.

Governments dull and steady during the forenoon. In the afternoon the market was firm, and closed strong, with an advance of ⅛ per cent in 5-20s of '65 new and '67, and ¼ per cent in 5-20s of '68 and currency bonds.

State bonds dull; Tennessees firm; Missouri strong, and North and South Carolina weak.

Money easy, at 4, 5, and 6.

Stocks opened steady, with but slight variations from the closing last night. Pacific Mail the leader, to the exclusion of all else, opened at 78¼, declined to 77⅜ before the call. On call it fell to 74⅞, but rallied to 77⅜. On the second call during the afternoon it has been moderately active, between 77½ and 78⅛, and closed strong and active at 78. Quicksilver has been very weak, the common selling down from 31 to 27½. The later rallied to 30¾. Preferred sold down to 40, and closed at 41. Late in the afternoon, there was quite a raid on Indiana Central, the bears selling it down to 38½, but were unable to hold it there long, as it immediately rallied to 41½, and closed firm at 41. The general market has been neglected for the active stocks, and prices, as compared with last night, show a slight decline. The market closed steady.

Sterling 109½.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	119	Coupons, '67	116⅛
Coupons, '62	113⅞	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	113⅞	U. S. 10-40s	111⅞
Coupons, '65	114¼	Currency 6s	117
Coupons, new	115⅝	New 5s	112⅛
State bonds:			
Missouris	96½	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	73	Old N. Carolinas	27½
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	55		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	90	St. Paul	57⅞
W. U. Telegraph	76½	St. Paul preferred	78⅛
Quicksilver	30¾	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo Ex	95	Fort Wayne	97
American Express	80½	Terre Haute	22
United States Ex	88½	Terre Haute pfd	40
Pacific Mail	87	Chicago & Alton	116
New York Central	98⅝	C & A preferred	118
N. Y. Central scrip	93½	Ohio & Mississippi	48⅞
Erie	69⅜	C., C. & C.	92
Erie preferred	84	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	125½	Lake Shore	95⅜
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	41
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	137
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	41
Northwestern	78½	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Northwestern pfd	94	Cent. Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	111⅜	D. L. & Western	106⅛
New Jersey Cent	107½	Hartford & Erie	10⅛

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 24—11:00 a. m.—Consols, 93⅛@93¼. United States 5-20 bonds, '62, 90¾; '65s, old, 91¼; '67s, 93½; 10-40s, 89. Prime mess pork, 50s. Prime mess beef 69s 6d. Bacon, 29s 6d. Lard, 40s. Tallow, 43s 6d—unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—1:30 p. m.—Wheat—Winter advanced 2d; sales at 12s 8d; Milwaukee red, 11s 8d@11s 10d; California white advanced 1@2d; sales at 12s 8d@12s 10d. Corn unchanged, 28s 9d.

LONDON, May 24—5 p. m.—Consols, for money, 93¼; account, 93¼. Bonds, 5-20s of '62, 90¾; 5-20s of '65, 91¼; 5-20s of '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89.

Tallow, 53s.

Weather throughout England fair, but unfavorable to the crops.

FRANKFORT, May 24.—5-20 bonds of '62 opened at 96¼.

PARIS, May 24.—Rentes, 56f 30c.

Specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,500,000 during the week.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—Evening—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Sales of the week, 78,000 bales; export, 6,000 bales; speculation, 13,000 bales. Stock, 858,000 bales; American, 299,000 bales. Receipts, 46,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Stock of cotton, 426,000 bales; American, 150,000. California white wheat, 12s 8d@12s 10d; No. 1 spring, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 8d; red winter, 12s, 8d. Flour, 27s 6@28s. Corn, 28s 9d. Lard, 40s. Cheese, 68s; Cumberland middles, 29s 6d. Shoulders and ribs, 34s 3d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Beeves—Dull and rather easier, with 26 cars arrived. All have been closed out. Total for the week 8,000, against 7,300 last week. Closing rates 10½@12½c, or fully ½ cent lower than last Monday; 4 cars Missouri, 7 cwt, sold at 11½c; 5 cars good Illinois, 7½ cwt, 12c; 4 cars prime, 7½ cwt, 12@12½c.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 4,700, making 12,200 since Saturday, against 10,800 last week. Market slow, many holding sheep at ½c and lambs at 1c decline. Texas sheep, 63 lbs. sold at 6c; Ohio, 74 lbs, 6½c; 1 car, 80 lbs., 7½c; few prime, 7½c. Virginia lambs, 48 lbs sold at 11c; Jerseys at 11@14c.

Hogs—To-day, 28 cars, making 28,000 since Saturday; same time last week, 28,100. Market dull and lower, or 5½@6½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 187; making supply for the week 10,370, or 610 cars against 436 last week. The market closed firm with an upward tendency. There were very few purchasers at the yards to-day, and sales were confined principally to local trade. Only 28 or 30 car loads in yards, and only 8 car loads on the market. Owners, on account of an advance West and a proposed increase of freights, have concluded to hold for a better market next week. Sales 77 Illinois steers, av 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, at $6 25 to $6 50.

Sheep—Receipts 9,900, making supply for week ..., against 4,800 last week. Market firm at from $6 50 to $7.37½, and everything sold. Sales, sheared Ohio, 83 to 90 lbs, at $6@7.25.

Hogs—The receipts were 3,200, making supply for week 18,400, against 20,900 last week. Market dull and drooping, prices range from $4 35 to $4.35, only six car-loads in yards, and only one offering, no sales worth noticing.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The decline in some makes of brown sheetings has been generally followed, and other branches in staple domestics show a downward tendency. The following are some of the quotations where a reduction of a ½c to a ¼c has taken place: Patterson D drills, 16½c; DD, 9½c; California drills, 16c; Annamosie denim, 9½c; Burlington, 9½c; Jackson, 16c; Annamosie ticks, 8½c; Pennsfield, 7½c; Windsor, 13½; Lake Shore, 33 inches, 13½c. Cottonades off in some makes a ½c. No changes in prices of domestics for fall. Washington cambric quoted at 9c; paper cambrics a ½c off. Bleached sheetings firm. Printing cloths, 7½c on spot; 64x64 futures, 8c. Prints, slow of sale with fair demand for slates and chocolates. Woollens—A keener inquiry in reference to fall goods without much actual business being transacted. Foreign goods dull at auction; 22-inch black silks sold chiefly at $1.25@1.95.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 24.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland at 25½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.45@7 00; common to good extra $7.45@8 00; good to choice, $8 05@9 00; white wheat extra, $9.10@9 35; St. Louis, $9.50@13.25. Rye flour firm at $4 90@6 10. Wheat higher; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.74; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.75@1.76; delivered, $1.77@1 78; winter red Western, $1.95; Northwestern spring, $1.73@1.75. Rye quiet; Western, in store, $1.00. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts, 133,000 bu; Western mixed, 73½@74c; yellow, 75c. Oats heavy; receipts, 67,000 bu; Western, 58@60c; Ohio, 59½@61c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 14@15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8⅞@9½c; Cuba, 8⅞@9½c. Molasses in fair demand; muscovado, 32@36c. Rice, 8¼@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $13.75; new prime mess, $13.00; mess for June, $13.70; July, $13.87½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats inactive and nominally unchanged; middles, quiet; long clear, 7¾c; short clear, 8¼c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅞@9½c; kettle, 9⅝c.

BUTTER—Steady; new, 20@22c.

CHEESE—Firm; new, 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90@90½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat held strong. Corn dull and heavy; sales 16,000 bu No. 2 Western at 56c. Oats in fair demand; sales 26,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at 50c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter, $1.95; No. 2, $1.85. Corn dull and a shade lower; 55c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 47c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; 18½@20c for car lots; 20½@21c for trade lots.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower No 2 red winter, $2.10 delivered. Corn in good demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 57c. Oats firm; No. 2, 44c. Rye and barley little doing.

WHISKEY—85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Bacon, only small order trade. Lard firm; choice kettle, 8¾c.

CATTLE AND HOGS—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping, at $8 75@9 00. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 red winter, $2.00@2 03. Corn dull and drooping; ear, 51@52c. Rye, $1.03@1.05. Oats firm at 43@46c. Barley, 60@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard dull and unchanged; steam, 8½c for summer; 8¾c for winter. Bulk meats dull and drooping; sales of shoulders at 4½c; sides held at 6¼@6¾, and 6½c. Bacon dull and drooping; 5¼@7¼@7½c asked.

HOGS—Quiet and weak, at $3 80@4.25. Receipts, 1,500.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, nothing doing. Corn quiet; mixed, 74c; yellow, 75c; white, 75@76c. Oats, 56@57c. Bran, $1.20@1.25.

HAY—Easier; prime $29.00@30 00; choice, $31 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess held at $13 37½. Bacon dull, at 5¾@7¼@8¼c. Hams scarce; sugar cured, 11½@12c. Lard dull; tierce, packers, 9c; refined, 9½@10c for kegs; kettle, 10½@11c; refined, good, fair, 9½c; good, 9¾c.

GROCERIES—Molasses, ordinary, 40c; prime, reboiled, 45c. Coffee, 17@19c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 25; sight, ¼ premium; gold, 113½.

COTTON—Quiet but firm. Sales 2,700 bales; good ordinary, 21½c; low middling, 23½c; middling, 23¾c. Receipts, 1,154 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 3,457 bales; Havre, 3,076 bales. Stock, 70,366 bales. Week's sales, 15,000 bales; receipts, net, 3,477 bales; gross, 4,756 bales. Exports, coastwise, 4,484 bales; Havre, 3,076 bales; Liverpool, 9,555 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 89@90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour demand light. holders firm; superfine, $6 00@6 75; extra, $7.00@7.75. Extra family, $9 25@10 00. Wheat dull; red, $2 10@2.20. Rye firm; $1 10. Corn dull; yellow, 73c; mixed western, 70@71c. Oats quiet; white, 58½@60c; mixed, 56@57c.

WHISKEY—Dull; 90½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, low grades dull, and high grades firm; Western, $9 50@11.00. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $2.16@2 25. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 72@73c. Oats steady; Western, 56@57c. Rye quit.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Active and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 90@91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet. held firm; No. 1, $1.55; No. 2, $1.49½. Oats firm; No. 2, 40½c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 47½c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 1, 82c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 65½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6½c; Oswego, 12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 86,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; amber Michigan, $1.91; No 1 red, $1.96. Corn a shade better; high-mixed, 54½c; low-mixed, 53¾@53½c; yellow, 55c; white, 59@60c; no grade, 52c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 47½@48c; No. 2, 45@45½c; Michigan, 46@45½c; rejected, 43c.

FREIGHTS—Dull. To Buffalo, 7c; to Kingston, 7½c, by sail.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—TOBACCO—Very active; sales 270 hhds; lugs, 7½@8c; low to good leaf, 8½@15c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; prices steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 84c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—PASSED UP—Propellers India, City of Traverse, Passaic, Wetmore; schooners James Joy, James Sawyer, City of Sheboygan, Wagstaff, Merick, Ethan Allen, William Lewis, Frame, Bridgewater, Flying Mist, Jennie Rumball, Eliza Turner.

PASSED DOWN—Bark Cecelia, Monitor; schooners Tailor, Olive Branch, Stafford, Garibaldi, White Cloud, F. B Gardner, Thomas Matt, James Norris, Montcalm, Wend the Wave, Monitor No. 1.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, May 24—Evening.—UP—Props City of Concord, J. S Fay, Colin Campbell, J. A. Recki; bark Monarch; schrs Alex. Bradley, Russian, Brightie, J. F. Card, Tecumseh, Kimball.

DOWN—Prop Empire State; schrs Thomas Parsons, John Gross, Bahama, New London.

ARRIVED—The schr Star of the North, which sunk at the head of Lake Erie a few days since, arrived here to-night in tow of the tug Quailo, where she will be repaired.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, CHICAGO, May 24.—CLEARED—Monarch, Lockport, 21,487 ft lumber, 1,850 lath; prop Whale, Ottawa, 275 brls salt; Friendship, St Louis, 13,797 ft lumber, and for Joliet 40,745 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles; Montauk, Lockport, 5,010 bu wheat; Excelsior, Kankakee, sundries; Montana, Seneca, light; Advance, Lemont, light; Traveller, Lemont, light; J. A. Wells, Lemont, light; General McPherson, Lemont, light; Chas. Steel, Lemont, light; Colonel Martin, Lemont, light; J. W. McGennias, Lemont, light; H. Walker, Lemont, light; Harry, Lemont, light; Constitution, Lemont, light; Mayflower, Lemont, light; H. S. Carpenter, Sag Bridge, light.

ARRIVED—Cayuga, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn; W. A. Steel, Joliet, 60 yds stone; H. L. Peastee, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Stars and Stripes, Summit, 85 yds stone.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Office No. 37 William-st.

Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.

Directors:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
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FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. WATTS SHERMAN,
CHARLES TRACY, — New York.
MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco.
E. A. ARCHDEACON,
LOUIS FREMY, — Paris.
Count A. DE GERMINY, Rouen.
Baron C. MALLET,
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The Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on real estate in Chicago.

Applications for loans may be made at Union National Bank until 1st June.

A Committee of the Directors of this Company will visit Chicago about the 25th inst.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.
70 South Canal-st.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

57 West Lake-st., Chicago,

HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Shelf Goods, Batcheller Forks, Holt's, Blood's, and Millard Scythes, Wheeling Nails, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST RULING PRICES.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.

Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Known as the

RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE,

Holding regular sales of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

Property in Hinsdale AT AUCTION.

4 RESIDENCE LOTS, ONE ACRE EACH,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 27, at 2½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. These lots are Nos 4 and 5, fronting on Monroe-st., Nos. 6 and 7, fronting on Adams-st., between Chicago-av. and Chestnut-st., less than half mile west of the depot. Sold subject to lein of $1,800.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE SALE AT AUCTION.

40 Residence Lots, AT ENGLEWOOD.

On MONDAY, May 27, at 2½ o'clock p. m., at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., we shall sell, without reserve, 40 desirable Residence Lots in Englewood, situate in Mrs. Whisler's Subdivision of Lots 1 to 10, and Lot 12, Block 4,

LINDEN GROVE.

These Lots front on Halsted-st., Grace-av., and Hoyt-st., between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth-sts., within half a mile of the Normal School, accessible by about 30 trains daily on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, Rock Island, and Michigan Southern Railroads.

Terms—One-half cash, balance 1 and 2 years, interest at 8 per cent.

Title perfect. Abstract written up.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE.

Boots and Shoes—Fresh & Desirable Goods.

On TUESDAY morning, May 28, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms (second floor) 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Etc.

On TUESDAY morning, May 28, at 10 o'clock, at our sales rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale.

New Buggies, Carryalls, Democrat and Concord wagons, Phaetons, &c., on Wednesday morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Desirable Line of Dry Goods,

Linens, Dress Goods, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Notions, &c., on Thursday morning, May 30, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Household Furniture,

Carpets, Piano Fortes, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Lounges, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Marble Top Tables, Rockers, Chairs, Desks, What-nots, Bedsteads, Baby Carriages, 90 boxes Glassware, 150 Rockers, 160 French and German Plate Mirrors, 10 crates of Extra Fine English Iron Stone China Ware (Firsts', in open lots), 2,000 Rolls Wall Paper and Borders, 1 Billiard Table, complete.

On SATURDAY, May 25, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS

Will be offered at Auction, by catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 9½ a. m. prompt. The display of

MEN AND WOMEN'S SUMMER WEAR

will be unusually large and attractive. The city and country trade are invited to look this sale over, as it is now ready for inspection.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

300 CASES Crockery and Glassware AT AUCTION.

At the Lake Front Auction House, on Saturday morning, May 25, at 10 o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av., bet Adams and Monroe-sts.

Furniture and Carpets, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT AUCTION.

On Saturday Morning, May 25, at 10 o'clock,

At the Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av. Also 10 set new Harness.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.

On SATURDAY, May 25, at 9½ o'clock.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OLD AND NEW

The adventures of six Yankee children in the Chicago Fire are fully described in the June part of "OLD AND NEW," now ready, —$4 per year; single numbers 35 cents. For sale by all Newsdealers.

OLD AND NEW.

TRUSSES.

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Our "Radical Cure Truss Office" is now located at 569 Wabash-av., four doors north of Twelfth-st. Dr. S. N. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, &c., are as usual, scientifically fitted, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the old reliable concern, and the new location.

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Female to wait upon ladies.

MEDICAL.

Established in Chicago A. D. 1861.

DR. J. F. WALKER,

(from the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London), may be consulted for diseases of the eye and ear, at 245 West Madison-st., from 10 to 1; and at his residence, 60 Twenty third-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock.

CHRONIC ULCERS HEALED

by Dr. Roberts's improved bandage and treatment. Consultation in person or by letter free. 341 West Harrison-st, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

The undersigned invites proposals for one week for the sale of a Lot not less than 150 feet front, nor more than 250, and not more than four miles from the Court House, for the use of St. Luke's Hospital.

Address [illegible] E. K. HUBBARD, Secretary,
236 South Water-st.

A CARD.

All parties having old Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear of something to their advantage. Office, 96 West Randolph-st.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 121 Wabash-av. corner Madison-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

A CARD.

Messrs. F. W. Lowe & Co. beg to inform their American friends that they have opened a house in London, 24 Milk-st., for the purchase of goods on commission in that market on the Continental system. It is a well known fact that many goods can frequently be purchased in London at lower prices than they can be had at the markets of production and in taking this step, they feel they are supplying a want long felt by American buyers. Terms—Bankers' credit on Paris or London.

F. W. LOWE & CO., Commission Merchants,
35 Rue Bergere, Paris. 24 Milk-st., London.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick Dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. CO., April 26th, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE and International Musical Festival. AT BOSTON.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Executive Committee of the World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival respectfully announce that the great undertaking to which the music-loving people of the country have been looking forward for many months, with such deep interest, will commence in Boston

On the Seventeenth Day of June, and close on the Fourth of July Next.

It is hardly necessary to state that the preparations for this great event have required the constant application for months of the thousands who are to participate in it, and have involved an enormous expenditure; but the committee feel confident that the time, labor, and expense devoted to the successful development of so noble an enterprise must result in not only affording the highest gratification of all who shall hear the glorious music to be rendered upon a scale of grandeur never before attempted, and witness the magnificent spectacle which such an assemblage must present, but that it will also confer a lasting benefit upon art, the country, and the age.

While the programme of the first week of the Festival will embrace all the great features to be presented—including the CHORUS OF TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES, The Orchestra of TWO THOUSAND PERFORMERS, the most powerful organ ever built, together with many of the most eminent American and European bands and artists (among whom may be mentioned The Great Maestro, JOHANN STRAUSS AND HIS FAMOUS AUSTRIAN BAND of fifty-six performers), the concerts to be given from first to last will surpass any series of musical entertainments ever presented to the American public.

SEASON TICKETS, transferable, admitting to all the Concerts from June 17 to July 4, inclusive, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and Tickets for single admission to each entertainment, during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, will be ready for sale on and after June 1, and may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.

Per order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

DEXTER PARK.

Great 200 Mile Race ON TUESDAY, May 28.

$16,000 AGAINST TIME.

Two hundred miles in 12 consecutive hours by the celebrated California Indian Rider. Come all and see what is only to be seen in a life time.

Railroad companies will run cars to the Park for the accommodation of those wishing to witness one of the most interesting races ever held at the Park. Two splendid races for premiums to be contested for during the day.

NIXON'S CIRCUS, Clinton-st., near Washington.

The World-Renowned

ROYAL JEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE

In conjunction with the INCOMPARABLE EQUESTRIAN COMBINATION,

Every Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel WOOD........Proprietor

Unprecedented success of the

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

This, Friday, evening, May 24, and at the Grand Matinee Saturday, last representations of

FRIENDS.

Saturday evening, May 25—PROGRESS, and MEPHISTO'S MISSION.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The only well ventilated place of amusement in the city.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

GREAT COMBINATION BILL OF FUN.

CHAS. WALTERS,

In his unequalled Songs and Dances. The "Chicago Police Court," "Where's Anthony?" "Grand Vocal Quartette," "Turn Him Out." Next week, JOHNSON AND POWERS.

SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Triumphant return of the eccentric and only

JOSEPH MURPHY.

The greatest actor in his own peculiar specialties the world has ever known, who will appear every night this week and the matinees in the new protean drama

HELP.

Supported by the Academy Star Company.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

The great sensation play of the day on MONDAY EVENING, May 20, SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

LORD THORNHURST'S DAUGHTER,

Dramatized from the New York Ledger story of that name, in which the accomplished Artist,

GEO D CHAPLIN,

Will appear, supported by the entire

IRWIN COMBINATION.

IRWIN MATINEE Saturday, 2½ o'clock.
Friday—Benefit of Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN.

GRAND OPENING OF THE NEW

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of Halsted and Harrison,

J. Z. WEATHERWAX, Business Manager.

This new and beautiful house will be opened to the public

On Monday Evening, May 27, 1872.

With the SELDEN IRWIN Combination, and

JOHN DILLON,

In two new plays.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, 2½ o'clock afternoon. Box-office opens at 9 a. m. Doors open at 7, to begin at 8 o'clock.

Chicago Athletic Club

First Competition Meeting Saturday, May 25, 1872, at Base Ball Grounds, corner of State and Twenty-third-sts.

PROGRAMME.

3 o'clock—¼ Mile Run, 1st heat.
3:15 o'clock—¼ Mile Run, 2d heat.
3:30 o'clock—Running Wide Jump.
4 o'clock—1 mile Run.
4:30 o'clock—120 yards Hurdle Race, 1st heat.
4:40 o'clock—120 yards Hurdle Race, 2d heat.
4:55 o'clock—120 yards Hurdle Race, 3d heat.
5:15 o'clock—¼ Mile Run, final heat.
5:30 o'clock—120 yards Hurdle Race, final heat.
5:45 o'clock—Walking Two Miles.
Admission 50 cents.

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

The best appointed and only first-class hall on the South Side.

TO RENT

For first class entertainments at a reasonable price. Apply at KNOPPEL'S MUSIC STORE, Room 7, Central Hall Block.

FOR SALE.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the mill, the farm and the fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

GRAIN can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00 per acre. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the new law (March, 1872), get 160 acres Free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried Free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for PAMPHLET containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address: LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN., Or 120 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN,

A HOTEL,

SPLENDIDLY LOCATED AND FINISHED TO SUIT FIRST-CLASS CUSTOMERS.

THE HOUSE IS NOW DOING A GOOD BUSINESS.

For particulars apply to

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
376 State-st.

FOR SALE.

Store and lot in a large and flourishing town in Iowa, doing a large trade in Dry Goods, &c. Will sell the stock of goods, if wanted. Any one thinking of going into business cannot find a better point in the West. For terms, etc., address C. L. SNYDER, Belleplaine, Iowa, or G. A. LEWIS & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SAFES AND LOCKS.

J. M. TERWILLIGER,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

MACNEALE & URBAN'S

CINCINNATI

SAFE & LOCK WORKS

60 West Madison-st., Chicago.

These justly celebrated Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES, VAULT DOORS, BANK LOCKS, &c., on hand and to order.

60 WEST MADISON-ST.

LOTTERY.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic, Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 50,000, and one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thaler = equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 10, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing. Wholes, $15; halves, $4 50; quarters, $2 50; eighths, $1 25. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $60; halves, $30; quarters, $16.50; eighths, $8.50. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box 2080. THEODORE ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

MUSICAL.

Sparkling Rubies

New Sabbath School Song Book

An appropriate name for this neat, compact, most pleasing collection of musical gems (as all of them), by A. Hull and H. Saunders. Make fresh, spirited!

Price, 35 Cents.

"Never Trouble Trouble, till Trouble Troubles" Is the title of a favorite song by Wellman.

THE PILGRIM'S HARP

Is the name of a compact book of 210 pages, can be carried in the pocket, and yet contains a large proportion of the most popular psalms, spiritual songs, &c., &c. It would be difficult to pile a more convenient book for the Vestry, the or Meeting, or Social Singing Meetings.

By ASA HULL. Price, 60 cents.

Everybody likes "KISSING AT THE GARDEN GATE," Song. Lousch. 40c.

THE MUSICAL TREASURE

Continues to be a "great success." Great variety, the best vocal and instrumental music.

Price in Bds., $2 50; Clo., $3.00; Gilt, $4.00.

The above Books and Pieces, sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

LAW BOOKS.

Laws of Illinois 1871-2.

I published on May 1, the Laws passed by the XXVIIIth General Assembly, 1871-2, uniform with the STATUTES.

Among the Chapters of the Revised Statutes which have been changed, or repealed, or new Laws enacted, to take their place, are:

"Administrators and Executors,"
"Attachments," "Bail,"
"Bigamy," "Bastardy," "Chancery,"
"Contracts," "Conveyances," "Drainage,"
"Corporations," "Descent of Property,"
"Drovers," "Ejectment,"
"Elections," "Eminent Domain,"
"Evidence," and "Depositions,"
"Fees," and "Salaries,"
"Garnishment,"
"Guardian and Ward,"
"Homesteads," "Insolvent Debtors,"
"Judgments and Executions,"
"Jurors," "Justices of the Peace,"
"Landlord and Tenant,"
"Limitations,"
"Notaries Public,"
"Practice in Courts of Record,"
"Printing," "Revenue,"
"Roads and Bridges,"
"Township Organization,"
"Taxes and Assessments,"
"Wills."

The changes are general, material and radical, the necessity of at once having these Laws is manifest.

E. B. MYERS' edition is the only authentic one yet published.

Complete in one large octavo volume of 680 pages bound in full law binding, $4 00.

E. B. MYERS, Publisher and Law Bookseller,
293 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

JOHN FORD. PAT'K J. EUSTACE.

FORD & EUSTACE,

Felt and Composition Roofers, Office, Room 45, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago, Illinois.

PAT'K J. EUSTACE. JOHN FORD.

P. J. EUSTACE & CO.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Office Room 45, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., and 416 Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, or by the Post Quartermasters at the posts named below, until 11 o'clock a. m. June 15, 1872, for furnishing the following named supplies at the posts named:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.
3,900 cords of Hard Wood.
FORT RILEY, KANSAS.
1,300 cords of Hard Wood,
900 tons Hay.
FORT HAYS, KANSAS.
2,600 cords of Wood,
2,200 tons Hay.
FORT WALLACE, KANSAS.
500 cords of Hard Wood,
450 tons Hay.
FORT LARNED, KANSAS.
1,300 cords of Wood,
200 tons Hay.
FORT DODGE, KANSAS.
1,300 cords of Wood,
520 tons Hay.
FORT LYON, COL. TER.
950 cords of Wood,
3,0 tons Hay.
CAMP SUPPLY, IND. TER.
2,600 cords of Wood,
1,100 tons Hay.

The wood to be of the best quality growing in the vicinity of the posts respectively (except Fort ..., no wood being procurable in the vicinity of post), and to be hard wood where so specified ... be cut into four feet lengths, split to convenient size, and free from small limbs and brush. Bidders will state the kind, or kinds, of wood, and quantity of each kind they propose to furnish. A cord to be 128 cubic feet.

The hay to be good merchantable prairie hay, to be well and securely stacked by the contractor, in such manner as to be impervious to heavy rains and snows, a clause will be inserted in each contract providing that any damage which may result to the hay from imperfect stacking, must be made good to the Government by the contractor. The hay must be cut before August 31. A ton to be 2,000 pounds.

Separate proposals are invited for furnishing the hay in bales, the bales to be well compressed and securely tied.

Hay for Fort Riley may be cut on the military reservation at that post.

The delivery of the wood to commence on or before August 1, and to be continued at the rate of at least one-fifth of the quantity contracted for, per month.

The delivery of the hay to commence on or before August 1st, and to be completed on or before October 31st, 1872.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the above supplies.

Bids must be made in triplicate and separately for each article and for each post.

Bids from persons who have hitherto failed to carry out contracts with the Government, or to whom contracts have been awarded by them, will not be considered, and no bid will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.

Payment for one-tenth of the wood and one-tenth of the hay contracted for will be withheld until the contract is filled.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.

By authority of the Department Commander.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,
Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. of the Mo.

Office of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, 549 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO, May 16, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on blanks to be furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m., of Saturday, May 25, 1872, at which plans and specifications of the work to be performed can be seen.

The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved, should it be deemed for the interest of the Company to do so.

WM. T. CASGRAIN, Chief Engineer.

NOTICE!

SEALED PROPOSALS received at my office, 143 West Washington-st., until 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, June 1, A. D. 1872, for building an Elevator, supplying and adjusting the Heating Apparatus for the Chicago Cotton Mill at Brighton, Cook County. Plans for the same at the above office.

JOHN McCAFFERY, Treasurer.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK........Thursday, May 23, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, May 25, 2 p. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Thursday, May 30, 12 m.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, June 1, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........Thursday, June 6, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, June 8, 2 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
22 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

White Star Line

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state rooms, smoking room, and bath rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 274 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest:

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.

Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railway, and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply as the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HARGIS, Agent, 21 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperton's Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying Chicago goods and passengers at low through rates. For Chicago, will be found the cheapest routes. For freight or passage, apply to PERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 7 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for Chicago to W. A. STRONG, 25 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL. ...ling Rubies ...bath School Song Book. Price, 35 Cents. ...PILGRIM'S HARP ...Price, 60 cents. "KISSING AT THE GARDEN GATE." Song. Leslie. 40c. MUSICAL TREASURE ...OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. ...& CO., New York. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
LAW BOOKS. ...of Illinois 1871-2. ...
BUSINESS CARDS. RANKIN & CO., ...TURAL IRON WORKS ...CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE ...Doors and Shutters ...Glass Pavements, Mantels, Railing, &c. ...& EUSTACE ...Composition Roofers, Office, ... Building, corner Clark ...sts., Chicago, Illinois. EUSTACE & CO. ...and Insurance Agents, Office ...Exchange Building, corner Clark ...ington-sts., and 416 W... Chicago, Ill.
PROPOSALS. Army Supplies. OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 15, 1872. ...
NOTICE! ...JOHN McCAFFERY, Treasurer.
LAKE NAVIGATION ...Sturgeon Bay and Lake Side ...Canal. 549 Wabash-av.
...AN LINE. ...FRANCIS C. BROWN, 59 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.
...e Star Line ...CELTIC, BALTIC, REPUBLIC, ADRIATIC ...J. H. SPARKS, General Agent ...Star Line Office, 274 Wabash-av. ...A. LAGERGREN, Agent.
...LINE TO FRANCE. ...PEREIRE, EUROPE, VILLE DU HAVRE ...

SEWERAGE ...

...Silver Mines—Bear ... Settlements— ...ver—Soda Springs.

...Three Tetons—Leopards—American Falls—Beavers—Fine Nights.

...the Chief—Nez Perces—Lawyer ...of the Desert Wells—Geysers—Mountains—L...

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTNEUF CANON, Idaho, May 8.

One of the most attractive territories is the Territory of Idaho, famed for its rich mines of silver and gold. It seems slow about developing itself, but, by and by, it must become the home of a dense population. Our domain is so immense, and there is such a difference in the mode of life and manner of farming between different sections of the country, that it takes years before the people of one section fully understand the ways and manners of another section. For instance, it was several years after California was settled by the Americans, before it was found that fine crops could be raised in that country, which was supposed to be a sterile desert, fit only for grazing and mining. A trial was made, however, and our farmers learned that good crops could be raised; but the seasons were far different from the Eastern States, and an entirely different system of culture and care was necessary. So it is with each of the new Territories; its peculiarities must first be studied and carefully considered, and then great ... may be realized.

The southeastern portion of this Territory is particularly pleasant, and, along

BEAR RIVER,

there is some of the finest land to be found in the mountains. Bear River rises in Utah, runs northwest, makes a big bend and runs in a southwesterly direction, and empties into the Great Salt Lake. Its general course is like the letter U turned upside down. Along this river there are many valleys, where there is good grazing and an abundance of small sage-brush. The stream abounds with the finest trout. There is no better sport than fishing ...in. There are straggling bands of Indians living on the streams which empty into the river, and on the mountain-tops may be ... and some good pine trees. Smith's Fork is one of the main tributaries, and here are plenty of cottonwoods and aspens. Thomas' Fork is another considerable tributary. There was formerly a bridge over the stream, but it was burnt by a party who wintered here from Oregon in 1859, and who were caught in the snows. They did not know where they were, and ran out of provisions. They ate their horses and mules, and, in March, 1860, started on snow-shoes to try and reach Fort Hall. They all starved to death except one who was afterwards hung by the Vigilantes in Virginia City, Montana, on the 14th of January, 1864.

MORMON TOWNS.

Montpelier is a Mormon settlement near the river. It is quite a nice-looking place, and, like most Mormon villages, has streams of fresh water running along the sides of the principal streets. Besides this, there are several other Mormon town, near by, all of which contain a considerable number of inhabitants. They are named Bennington, Ovid, Paris, Bloomington, St. Charles, Fish Haven, Swan Creek, and Ithica. Three of these are on Bear Lake, which is south of the river.

SODA SPRINGS,

near the great bend of the river, are remarkable, and will some day be a fashionable summer-resort. Near by are two Mormon settlements, belonging to the Morrisite branch. Beyond the great bend, and in the midst of a level plain, there is an immense crater of an extinct volcano, very perfect in its proportions, and giving evidence that this whole basin was once the seat of an endless number of active volcanoes. Indeed, the soda springs themselves are volcanoes in miniature, and throw out hot and cold water in immense quantities.

Beyond this place, many miles, may be seen the

"TWO BUTTES,"

which form a prominent land-mark in the upper part of Snake River Valley. They stand in the great lava-field, and were upheaved ages ago, when this was one vast sea of melted rocks. The scenery near Snake River is most singular, the rocks along its sides being heaped together in great confusion, evidently the work of some volcanic action in past ages. These rocks are black, and look as if they had been burnt to a cinder. Large pieces of coarse lava are lying about, in every direction, on the surface of the ground.

Beyond this may be seen the tall pinnacles of the

"THREE TETONS,"

which have been noted land-marks ever since the country was inhabited by the Indians. It is but a short distance from here to the line of Montana Territory, which runs along the ridge of the Bitter Root Mountain ranges. The scenery is fine, and in many places there are landscapes of exceeding beauty.

IT IS ALREADY SPRING-TIME HERE,

and

Showers of rain fall warm and welcome;
Plants lift up their heads rejoicing;
Back unto their lakes and marshes
Come the wild goose and the heron;
Homeward shoots the arrowy swallow;
Sing the blue bird and the robin;
All the meadows wave with blossoms;
All the woodlands ring with music;
All the trees are dark with foliage!

The earth is covered with the flowers of May, or, as the "Eastern Sho'" people call them "the flow's of May."

Now and then may be seen a

SOUTH AMERICAN LEOPARD,

who has strayed way off here to the North. These animals are known farther South as Jaguars. They are exceedingly handsome, and I never see one of them without thinking of an old farmer in Kentucky who visited the circus, and, while there, the tent was blown down. Everybody was scared, and the old farmer ran away. In a short time he saw what he supposed to be the leopard streaking after him. The old farmer redoubled his gait, and ran into town, screaming and yelling at the top of his voice, "The leopard is after me! The leopard is after me!" When one of his neighbors discovered that what he supposed was the leopard was, in fact, the clown in his spotted suit, who, no less scared than the farmer, was making a "two-forty lick" into town to get away from the leopard, which he supposed was still pursuing him. It was a long time before the old gentleman's nerves were quieted, and the spotted clown never fully recovered from the effects of the fright.

Near here, too, on the hills, may be found the mountain-laurel, the leaves of which the Indians roast and make into kee-nick kee-nick, which they smoke with their tobacco. It has an aromatic odor when so smoked which is by no means unpleasant.

THE INDIANS

have their own ways of doing, and are remarkably fond of sweets and bright colors. Indians are frequently heard to say that they do not care what color their decorations and blankets are, so that they are red. At Taylor's Bridge, which crosses the Snake River, I saw an old fellow who was trading with a party of Bannocks, who, at this season of the year, are usually engaged in fishing in this stream, who gravely informed me that Indians were "all well enough, but that they could not *bona fy*." I must confess that this word "took me," and I did not know what he meant. "Why, bona fy—bona fy, dog on it, don't you know what bona fy means?" I cudgelled my brains for some time, and discovered that this literary trader wished to convey the idea that it was impossible for an Indian to act in *bona fide*, or good faith.

AMERICAN FALLS,

on Snake River, are quite celebrated, and there is a clear fall of the water from a height of 208 feet. It is near half a mile in width, and is justly considered one of the greatest curiosities on this continent. The country round about is very uninviting, it being in the midst of an immense lava field. Still, those who have visited these falls, speak very enthusiastically of them, and do not hesitate to compare them to the Falls of Niagara. They have been described in ... more than once, and there is no doubt but, at some future day, they will be a favorite resort for summer-visitors. Little, however, can be expected from the lands near by, unless one is pleased with the prospect of arid wastes, and wide stretches of country of unmistakable volcanic origin, with few trees to diversify the landscape, and, except in the immediate river-beds, an almost total absence of vegetation of any kind.

MINES AND TOWNS.

The principal mines in Idaho are in the western portion of the Territory, on Boise River, and on Jordan River, a tributary of the Owyhee River. The principal towns are Boise City, Idaho City, Silver City, and Ruby City. Ten years ago, Florence, on the Salmon River, was the foremost town in the mountain-region. The whole Territory is full of mineral wealth, and, as yet, but the merest trifle, so to speak, has been done in the way of developing the mines. During the past year, placer-digging has been carried on quite extensively about Idaho City. The Golden Chariot Mine shows that it yielded $800,000 during the last year. The Chinese Companies are working ground opposite the town, and have about 110 hands at work. A recent report from the mines says the South Chariot fourth level drift is in 288 feet, showing a 15-inch ledge, and looking well. The shaft of the Morning Star is down 220 feet, from the bottom of which a drift will be run into the old works. In Cache Valley, new mines of coal have been found, which is of a superior quality. There is an abundant supply of it, and great good to the Territory will result from this discovery. The mines have been worked considerably, and the coal which has been taken out have been sent to various localities, to give different people a chance to test it, in order that they may know how fine an article is within reach.

BEAVERS.

Idaho is certainly the home of the beavers, and I believe in all the world besides there are not so many beavers as there are in Idaho. Every stream seems to swarm with them, and they may be seen frequently in the waters. The statement, often made, that they never show themselves, is all a mistake. I believe that every stream that empties into Bear River is checked in its course by beaver dams, and those which are found near the Portneuf River, a tributary of the Snake River, are very remarkable. These dams are in Portneuf Canon, and are in a petrified state. They are from 50 to 60 feet in length, with a fall of water over two of them, at the centre, of from three to four feet, and over the third of about one foot. They are not fully and firmly petrified, as that would involve the total change of all the woody fibre, to be replaced by earthy substances, but are incrusted with lime, which has permeated the substance of the wood, and given to the whole a permanent and durable form. Nature has thus encased the works of the beaver in a covering which is as singular as it is interesting. Of late years, the numbers of the beaver have increased wonderfully, owing to the fact they are not as eagerly sought after as they were in former times. The bark of the cottonwood tree, particularly the young and tender bark of the new twigs, is one of their favorite articles of food. In summer, they rarely ever gnaw down large trees, but live upon the bark of the smaller ones, upon willow and raspberry bushes, and upon different kinds of roots, such as the pond-lily, and the roots of the coarse grasses which grow along the margins of the streams. Besides cottonwood, they use the bark of the aspen, yellow birch, and poplar. In the winter, when their supply is scarce, they eat the wood alone. Some cottonwood trees 30 inches in diameter have been gnawed down by them; and one authority, remarking upon the tree-cuttings on the Yellowstone River, states that the beavers committed great devastation among the trees, "one of which, three feet in diameter, had been gnawed through by them."

THE NIGHTS

here are fine, and remind me of Matamoras under a July moon,—Matamoras, as lovely as fairy-land, with trees perfume-laden, and the dark shadows of the great palm-leaves, which rustled softly in the moonlight; the deep foliage of the bushes behind the walls of the gardens, whence floated the spicy smell of oranges and lemons, borne on the misty air of night. How more than beautiful! The night so quiet, and the distant music of a guitar, which lent a witchery and a romance to the scene, which all of my wanderings have failed to chase from my memory. So much for a night-scene. I recollect one afternoon scene which was indescribably beautiful. It was the rose-filled garden of the Mission Dolores, near San Francisco, in which there was a young girl scarcely less beautiful than the roses which surrounded her. And the lady — well, she is married, and lives near the banks of the majestic Hudson.

IN THE WAY OF POPULATION,

Idaho does not make much of a show. According to the census of 1870, it contained a population of 14,999. There are 6,044 Indians in the Territory, the most numerous tribe being the Nez-Perces. There are 3,200 of these, and an old man named

LAWYER

is their head-chief. He is a Christian Indian, and has been educated. He does pretty well on ordinary occasions, but, when he gets where there is a plentiful supply of fire-water, like many another good deacon, he is apt to forget himself somewhat and partake too freely. I met him once in Portland, Oregon, when he was on his way to Washington, in company with four other head-men of his nation,—Lawyer and another one being Christians, the other three still clinging to the barbarism of their fathers. Lawyer got very tight, and was brought back to the hotel in a maudlin state, to the great disgust of his comrades. When he had sobered up somewhat on the following day, the men who had not embraced Christianity rebuked him severely, telling him he was a wretched example to go before the world. "As for us," said they, "nobody expects much from us; but you are a professed Christian, and ought to know better than to get drunk and spit on the floor." Old Lawyer hung his head; admitted everything; promised to do better; and, a short time afterward, I saw them all squatted on the back porch, eating immense quantities of Columbia River salmon, and apparently happy as a boy in a sugar-hogshead. The old chief was attacked by a grizzly bear, years ago, and had his arm crushed into pieces by the teeth of the monster; besides this, he was severely injured in other ways, and his recovery was indeed wonderful.

On the road between Corinne and Virginia City, Montana, there is a place called

DESERT WELLS,

or Sand Wells, which are, in fact, lakes of considerable extent, and of the most treacherous character. When Colonel Brackett's command passed here, one of the soldiers went in bathing. He had been in the water but a very short time when he commenced shouting for help, and it was all his comrades could do to get him out of the water before he was drowned. No person seemed able to explain this singular phenomenon, and the men took care afterwards to keep clear of them.

Until the year 1863, Idaho was a portion of Oregon and Washington Territory. Then it was thought best to organize a new Territory, which received the name of Idaho, which is said to mean the

"GEM OF THE MOUNTAINS."

This land is exceedingly rich in minerals, though not much can be said in favor of its agricultural capacities. On the uplands and high plateaux may be found excellent grazing grounds, and the leaves of the white sage-brush, when they become dry in the fall and winter seasons, are eagerly devoured by cattle and sheep.

WATER AND TIMBER.

The Territory is well watered, though but little rain falls, and irrigation has to be resorted to. The lakes in Idaho cover over half a million acres, while the heavily-timbered mountain-region includes nearly a third of the surface of the Territory. It is remarkable that no hard wood—such as hickory, beech, maple, and oak—have yet been found in the Territory, and all lumber used in making and repairing wagons, carriages, plows, etc., has to be brought from the older-settled States east of the mountains,—notably from Indiana. It was considered very funny, a few years ago, to laugh at the Hoosiers, and tell how many years it would take to chop out a farm amidst the densely-wooded lands of Indiana; but suddenly it was discovered that these people need be in no hurry about destroying their timber, as every acre of it as it stood was worth from $50 to $75.

ALGEBRA.

The Wheat and Corn Crops.

ACKLEY, Iowa, May 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have heard it said that straws show which way the wind blows. In your issue of yesterday (the 20th), under the head of "Iowa," you have this item: "Not one-third of the usual amount of corn has been planted in the region around Des Moines, owing to the late spring and wet weather." Under "Minnesota:" "A single Winona firm paid out $65,000 for wheat on Friday." On this Friday night I left your city *via* the Northwestern Railroad. From Clinton to Marshall, I had a day-ride, and took special interest in "stopping off" at stations to inquire the stocks of wheat in farmers' hands, and their progress in corn-planting. My answers were somewhat conflicting, but my deductions are that along this branch of the Northwestern Railroad the wheat is sold out closer than usual at this season of the year, though there are yet large amounts to be marketed as soon as the corn is planted. From a farmer whom I met on the train, passing from one station to another in Linn County, I learned that the corn was not more than one-third planted, and was terribly delayed by the cloudy, wet, and cool weather. Some apprehend the seeds rotting in the ground, and fears are generally expressed of the coming corn crop. Of the amounts in cribs along this line, there are still large quantities; yet many cribs are already empty, while, at others, there seems to be but little disposition to shell and ship. Why, I cannot say, but infer that many are anxious to first see cheering promise for the next crop. But weather that is death to corn seems to be the very life of wheat. It is true that the seeding-time of this cereal was unusually late, yet I much doubt if any person ever saw wheat more forward or beautiful, or the prospect of a bountiful crop more promising, on the 21st day of May, than it is to-day.

On the line of the Iowa Central, north from Marshall (and it is north of the line from Clinton that spring wheat is the staple), I find much more wheat in the hands of farmers to come forward; yet the wet season, delaying corn-planting, will cause farmers' deliveries to be later this season than usual. Here, and along the line of the Dubuque to Sioux City, our grain-dealers look for the "run" to begin next week; and as prices are looked upon as high, the deliveries are expected to be large and free. Our farmers, as well as our dealers, are in hopes your markets will be maintained, and I am sure many of our merchants earnestly pray for it. J. Z. W.

Violation of the Fire Ordinance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me, through your valuable paper, to call attention to a gross violation of the Fire Ordinance. An old wooden shanty has just been moved on to a lot in Block 21, Sampson & Green's Addition, West Twelfth street (which is within the fire limits), without the knowledge of the other property-owners of the block, who only became aware of the outrage when the unsightly old fabric made its appearance on the lot. If this old fabric is permitted to remain, we shall consider the ordinance a dead letter. One property-owner has lately spent large sums in improving and beautifying the opposite block, and no doubt he will be much disheartened and disgusted when he sees how his money has been wasted, through the gross neglect of duty by the city officials. The Chicago laws are like piecrusts,—made to be broken! AN INJURED ONE.

CHICAGO, May 23.

—Papers have been filed for the Julesburg Extension of the Colorado Central Narrow Gauge. Surveyors are done to Greeley, and have been ordered back to correct their lines and set the permanent stakes from that point. It has been decided to construct the road from Julesburg to Golden as fast as men and money can accomplish the work, provided that the promised aid is given by Boulder and Weld Counties.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 24.

In finances generally everything is very quiet. Money continues very easy, but speculation both in railway stocks in New York and in grain in this market seems to have come to a point where the operators are afraid to move in either direction.

Currency movements in connection with this market are insignificant. There is none going to New York, and but little going to the country.

New York Exchange continues scarce throughout the West, and sells in this market at 50c per $1,000 premium between banks. In Cincinnati and St. Louis it is 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium.

The proprietors of the United States Mortgage Company were in the city to day, making preparations to inaugurate their business here.

Prices of United States bonds have had an upward tendency for several days past, as will be seen by the prices of to-day compared with those of four days ago:

	May 20.	May 24.
Bonds of 1881	118⅞	119⅜
5-20s of 1862	113¾	113⅞
5-20s of 1864	113¾	113⅞
5-20s of 1865	113⅞	114⅛
5-20s of 1865, new	115⅞	116
5-20s of 1867	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of 1868	116⅛	116⅜
10-40s	111⅛	111⅜
New 5s	111⅞	112⅛
Gold	113⅞	113⅝

As gold is just about the same price as it was on the 20th, it will be seen that there has been an average improvement of about ⅜ of 1 per cent on the whole list.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: Work upon this great line of railway has so far progressed that the grading is completed over the whole distance except upon the western 40 miles. That is being hurried forward and will soon be finished. It is expected that the whole road will be ironed with at least a single track of steel rails by September 1, and communication will thus be opened between Fort Erie and Trenton. The second line of track will be laid down as rapidly as possible after the first shall have been finished, and the line will then be ready for fast running and for moving a large number of trains with great rapidity. It is expected to run expresses 40 and even 50 miles an hour after the rails shall have become smooth, and the idea of the whole project is, of course, dispatch between Chicago and New York. The contract for building the bridge across the American channel of the river between Trenton and Grosse Isle has been let to an Eastern firm, and sub-contracts have also been placed for materials, etc. The bridge will be of wood and iron, and will easily be completed by the time of the completion of the road. The passage across the Canadian channel will be by means of a ferry, and it is probable that before the setting in of winter the Company will construct a strong boom across the stream from the Canadian shore to Grosse Isle, placed at a great angle, so as to withstand, if possible, the force of the ice pressing from above. If the boom does not prove effectual then the bridge or tunnel will have to be built, as authorized by the bill reported to the Canadian Parliament. Legislation from Congress would, of course, be required, too.

It is well settled that a branch will be constructed from a point on the Canada Southern to Windsor, and a line is to be built from Trenton to Toledo. The Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad is already well under way, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This line will, like the Canada Southern proper, be nearly an air line with easy curves and grades, so that great speed can be attained upon it. It is also estimated that freight can be transported at much lower rates than are usually charged now, and yet the through line prove profitable. The whole enterprise is one of great importance, and will constitute a grand trunk line to the East.

STEAM ON THE PACIFIC.

Several weeks ago we noticed the organization of a new steamship company, by English capitalists, who propose to run a new line between some port on the Pacific coast of the United States to some of the principal ports of China and Japan. From New York papers we now learn that the Directors propose to begin the trade between Eastern Asia and our Pacific coast with three steamers of 4,000 tons, and to build smaller steamers for the local Asiatic trade.

The Pacific Mail Company has demonstrated the fact that the trade between China and Japan and the United States can be not only more profitably carried on by steamers than by sailing vessels, but that the trade can be enormously stimulated and increased, by means of the quicker transit by steam.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	118¾	119 @119¼
5-20s of '62	113⅜	113⅝@113⅞
5-20s of '64	113⅜	113⅝@113⅞
5-20s of '65	114	114¼@114½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115¾	115⅞@116
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅛	116¼@116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116⅛	116¼@116½
10-40s	111⅛	....
United States new 5 per cents	112⅛	....
United States currency 6s	116⅜	116⅞@117
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	..	95@98
Chicago City 7s	..	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 and int.
Gold exchange	..	113⅝@....
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109@110	....
Gold and gold coupons	113⅜	113⅝@....

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Friday, May 24.

CITY PROPERTY.

Emerald av, bet Thirty sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, ½ of 24 feet to alley, dated May 6; consideration, $700.

Ten lots in Block 18, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 15; consideration, $5,000.

Emerald st, near Wrong st, n e f, 120 ft to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $2,500.

Blue Island av, 83 ft, n e of Wood st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 12; consideration, $1,800.

Shurtleff av, 550 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated May 23; consideration, $900.

Butterfield st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, $1,200.

One hundred lots in Holstein, dated May 23; consideration, $21,000.

Lot 11, in Block 24, Bushnell's Addition, dated May 20; consideration, $4,225.

Lot 5, (except Railroad) of Circuit Court Subdivision, w ½ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated April 11; consideration, $86,000.

Fremont st, bet Centre and Clay sts, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $3,000.

Lake st, bet State st and Wabash av, s f, 22 ft to alley, dated May 23; consideration, $22,000.

North Franklin st, 54½ ft, n of Oak st, w f, 27½x100 ft, dated April 5; consideration, $2,500.

William st, w of and near Aberdeen st, s f, 22x80 ft, dated May 16; consideration, $1,050.

The premises No. 7 Finnell st, dated April 25; consideration, $2,600.

Michigan av, 147 ft n of Thirty second st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $12,187.

Four lots in Bickerdike's Addition, dated May 23; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 1 to 3, in Block 5, and Lot 1, in Block 4, of Humboldt Park Addition, dated January 28; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 1, fronting se on Riverside Boulevard, 42½x115 ft, of Ogden's Subdivision, of ne ¼, Section 24, 39, 13, dated May 22; consideration, $1,300.

Kossuth st, 50 ft e of Butler st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 13; consideration, $1,000.

North av, bet Sedgwick and Church sts, n f, 25x104 ft, dated May 17; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 1, in Block 2 of Blocks 31 and 34, in Section 33, 39, 14, with buildings, dated April 20; consideration, $2,600.

May st, bet Washington and Randolph sts, e f, 20 ft to alley, dated February 27; consideration, $8,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 21 to 24 of Gerfer and Jerrett's Lot 11, in s w ¼ Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 42 and 43, in Block 4 of Wright *et al.*, Block 33, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $850.

Lots 23 to 25, in Block 1 of Hundley's n ½ s w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated April 24; consideration, $3,750.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 14, 15, 34, and 35, in Block 1 in Thompson's s ½ Block 3, in Borden's w ½ s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated May 9; consideration, $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 24.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	6,900	4,145	2,736	7,897
Wheat, bu	6,800	44,525	17,024	2,966
Corn, bu	239,325	323,626	230,777	145,346
Oats, bu	115,650	48,156	32,128	5,237
Rye, bu	4,190	1,490	7,336	3,235
Barley, bu	4,900	2,710	4,876	450
Grass seed, lbs	9,440	10,636	24,4..	......
Flax seed, lbs	......	......	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	......	46,824	12,574	4,800
Cured meats, lbs	45,710	29,730	85,660	239,460
Beef, brls	......	6	2	2
Pork, brls	840	18	250	648
Lard, lbs	8,320	4,750	153,256	87,400
Tallow, lbs	11,910	6,330	......	9,000
Butter, lbs	76,576	75,610	55,580	108,380
Live hogs, No	14,374	4,717	11,519	4,909
Cattle, No	3,108	2,467	2,023	2,822
Sheep, No	495	1,118	......	114
Hides, lbs	116,410	96,616	107,558	102,960
Highwines, brls	202	239	260	150
Wool, lbs	87,640	282,456	9,550	157,743
Potatoes, bu	3,660	3,363	682	702
Lumber, m	5,665	5,568	1,278	2,767
Shingles, m	3,180	2,632	3,351	2,286
Lath, m	1,077	145	221	249
Salt, brls	......	......	1,171	996

Withdrawn from store yesterday, for city consumption: 2,754 bu wheat, 2,676 bu corn, 873 bu oats, 386 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 39 cars wheat; 437½ cars and 22,800 bu corn; 121½ cars and 16,000 bu oats; 7 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total (608 cars) 304,000 bu.

There was a little more doing in the leading produce markets to-day, at irregular prices; provisions being weak, while wheat was stronger, and oats and corn firm. The receipts of grain were again rather large, except in wheat, and the shipping movement was active. The weather was again an awkward thing from which to extract comfort, either in favor of higher or lower prices in grain. The grocery trade was again fairly active to-day, and prices were quoted firm for nearly everything in the list. There was no further appreciable advance in coffees, but the market is still excited, with a tendency to higher prices. Dry goods are meeting with only a fair demand, the inquiry being mainly confined to light fabrics, suitable for the summer trade. Prices for seasonable goods are, in many instances, being freely shaded, but the general market remains firm, in sympathy with the raw material. There was no change in the butter and cheese markets, the demand continuing light, with prices weak and unsettled. Hay, hides, and leather remain firm at full former rates. Oils, paints, and colors were in active demand at the quoted prices.

The demand for metals and tinners' stock was again active, and prices were more fully sustained, owing to favorable Eastern advices. Nails sold quite readily upon the basis of $5.50 rates. The stocks are increasing. Iron and steel were less active, but steady, at prices ruling for several days past. Naval stores, cooperage and salt, sold to a fair extent at yesterday's quotations. Building materials were active and firm. Potatoes sold quite freely, and under reduced stocks, prices were a shade higher. Poultry was active at a decline of 1c per lb on live turkeys. Eggs sold at a range of 12@12½c per doz.

Highwines were more active, and firm at ½c advance on yesterday's quotations, with free buyers at 85½c, and most holders asking 86c. New York was quoted better. Sales reported were 450 brls at 85½c.

Lake freights were active, and averaged about ¼@½c higher on sail rates; through rates unchanged. There was a good demand for both wheat and corn vessels, at the following schedule: 6½c on corn to Port Colborne; 6c on corn, 6½c on wheat, and 4½c@4¾c on oats, to Buffalo; corn, to Oswego, 11½@12c; do, to Kingston, 12c; wheat to Oswego, 12½c. Through rates quoted at 26c on corn, to Boston and Portland; 22½c on corn to New York, and 24c on wheat to do. A total of 35 charters was reported, which will carry out 44,000 bu wheat, 307,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu oats.

Provisions were rather more active, though still dull; and were decidedly weak. The cause of the depressed feeling was the continued liberal receipts of hogs at the Stock Yards; they are coming in much more rapidly than is wanted by buyers, either for home use or for shipment. Mess pork was tame at yesterday's inside prices. Lard was more active, on account of the fact that several lots were peremptorily placed on the market, and declined 10@12½c ₩ 100 lbs. Meats were in some demand, but buyers were unwilling to pay former quotations. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $12.50; do seller June, $12.55@12.60; do seller July, $12.75@12.80; do seller August, nominal at $13.00@13.05; prime mess, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller May, $8.60; do seller June, $8.60@8.65; do seller July, $8.75; summer lard, $8.25. Dry salted meats, 4½c for shoulders, and 6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork seller June at $12.60; 500 brls do seller July at $12.80; 750 tcs lard seller June at $8.65; 250 tcs do at $8.60; 250 tcs do seller July at $8.75; 30 tcs summer kettled lard at $8.25; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 8½c; 20,000 lbs shoulders on private terms; 50 boxes short ribs at 7c.

Flour was again quiet, and quoted as unchanged, though there is an undoubtedly easier tendency in fancy spring extras, the stocks of which are accumulating, while winters are still firm. There were few buyers on hand to-day. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $9.00; 200 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do at $8.37½; 100 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 bls spring superfine at $6.00; 100 brls rye flour at $4.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 18 brls buckwheat flour at $5.00. Total, 913 brls. Also, 40 tons bran (part delivered) at $13.00; 20 tons do on track at $12.50, and 10 tons middlings at $16.00, delivered.

Wheat was quiet, but averaged 1c per bu higher, though Liverpool was again quoted 1d per 100 lbs lower. There was not, really, much demand, but holders were strong during the greater part of the session; weakening towards the close, when it was reported that arrangements had been made to ship 150,000 bu from Milwaukee to this city. There is a possibility of doing this, as Milwaukee has ranged about 5c per bu below Chicago for several days past. It may seem singular under this circumstance that Milwaukee should now be receiving a great deal more wheat than Chicago, and the only reason that can be found for the fact is in the willingness of the officials of certain railroads to discriminate in favor of Milwaukee, in the matter of freights. At the same time it is stated that wheat was selling yesterday in Winona at $1.55 per bu, and in McGregor, Iowa, at $1.50 per bu, the country all around both of those places being reported bare of wheat, with a good demand from Southern points, where the new crop will not be available till the 15th of July. It certainly seems strange that the higher prices here do not bring in more liberal receipts, if there is much surplus in the country back of us. In regard to the feeling on the other side of the Atlantic, there is a wide diversity of opinion. Indeed, there were two sets of telegrams to-day, one quoting Liverpool higher, and the other reporting it lower. It is impossible to tell whether England wants much of our wheat or not before her next harvest, but the general outlook indicates that she is largely short, and must fill up from the United States. It is this expectation that is now sustaining prices. Speaking of the anticipation of lower prices of wheat in New York on the receipt of supplies near at hand, Trafton's latest New York circular says: "It should be remembered that the quantity is not large,—only 19 loads of wheat, and much of that has been disposed of to arrive. With our stocks reduced to about 670,000 bu, it is evident that on the 1st of June the quantity of wheat in sight will fall far below the wants of the trade up to the next harvest, which now promises to be a very late one, and we fear that it will prove much below an average, unless we have a protracted and general rain. * * We have nothing for export, and should shippers continue to take it freely during June, we should have reason to apprehend extreme prices later in the summer." This, and other advices, indicate that the total supply of the Erie Canal to New York will turn out to be about 450,000 bu. Seller June opened to-day at $1.54½, advanced to $1.55, fell to $1.53¼, improved to $1.54¾, and closed firm at $1.53½. Seller July sold at $1.53½@1.53¾, being relatively firmer, because in better demand as compared with June; seller August sold at $1.44¼@1.45. Cash wheat was dull, except that there was a better inquiry for No. 1. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.59; 460 bu No. 2 spring at 154; 1,200 bu do at $1.53½; 11,600 bu do at $1.53; 16,600 bu do at $1.52½; 400 bu by sample at $1.62. Total, 34,400 bu.

Corn was more active, though with less bustle, than yesterday, and at about the same range of prices, the market weakening early under liberal receipts, and improving later, on receipt of advices of greater strength in New York. The demand for shipment was a large one, though modified to some extent by the great strength on freights, and was based on the belief that all the corn that could be moved into New York for several weeks to come will be wanted for export, while the New England demand continues liberal. It is thought that the really heavy receipts of corn will not be in order till next month, as most of that sold to arrive in May has been already delivered, and most of that remaining to come in has been sold to arrive. Seller June opened this morning at 47½c, improved ⅛c, fell back to 47⅛c, advanced to 47½c, and closed at 47¼@47⅜c. Seller July sold at 48½@49c, closing at 48⅞c. Seller August sold at 49¼@49½c, and seller September at 50c. Cash corn (regular) closed at 47@47⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 47½c; 1,200 bu do at 47¼c; 10,000 bu No 2 at 47⅛c; 13,200 bu do at 47½c; 66,800 bu do at 47⅛c; 50,200 bu do at 47½c; 94,600 bu do at 47c; 16,800 bu do at 48c, afloat; 5,600 bu yellow at 47½c; 10,800 bu rejected at 44½c; 24,400 bu do at 44½c. Total, 298,800 bu.

Oats were moderately active, and firm, averaging a shade higher than yesterday, but with little demand for present delivery. Seller June opened at 41½c, advanced to 41¾c, and closed at 41⅝@41⅞c. Seller July sold at 41½@41¾c, and seller the month at 40½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu at 41½c; 7,200 bu at 41½c; 13,200 bu do at 41¼c; 6,800 bu regular at 40c; 600 bu rejected at 38½c; 1,800 bu do at 38c; 600 bu by sample at 45c; 600 bu do at 44½c; 600 bu do at 44c; 1,200 bu do at 43c; 600 bu do at 42½c; 400 bu do, free on board, at 45½c. Total, 38,800 bu.

Rye was dull and again a shade easier. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 84c, and 2,400 bu do at 83c. The market closed weak, with free sellers at the inside.

Barley was again dull and lower, the season being about over. There was so little doing that it is scarcely possible to quote prices closely. Seller the month was about 50c bid, and 55c asked. For No. 2 in the Northwestern 60c was asked, and 65c for do in Central. Sales were confined to 1,200 bu No. 3 at 60c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; and 400 bu do at 72c. Total, 2,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet. Provisions were dull and unchanged; wheat easier; corn easier, and oats steady. The following sales were made on the call: 250 brls pork, seller July, at $12.80; 250 brls do, seller August, at $13.00; 5,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.53½; 10,000 bu do, seller August, at $1.44¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.44⅜; 35,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.25; 20,000 bu corn at 47c; 30,000 bu do, seller June, at 47½c; 15,000 bu do at 47⅜c; 10,000 bu do, seller last half of June, at 49½c; 55,000 bu do, seller July, at 48½c; 10,000 bu do, seller August, at 50½c; 20,000 bu oats, seller June, at 41½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	$12.50	$12.60
Mess pork, seller June	12.60	12.60
Mess pork, seller July	12.75	12.80
Mess pork, seller August	13.00	13.10
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.50	8.62½
Lard, seller June	8.57½	8.65
Lard, seller July	8.60	8.75
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash	....	1.53½
Wheat, seller June	1.53¼	1.53½
Wheat, seller July	1.52¾	1.52¾
Wheat, seller August	1.44½	1.45
Wheat, seller the year	1.24½	1.25
Corn, cash	46¾	47
Corn, seller June	47¼	47⅜
Corn, last half June	47¼	....
Corn, seller July	48¼	48⅜
Corn, seller August	49¼	49½
Corn, seller September	50¼	50½
Oats, cash	40¾	41¼
Oats, seller June	41¼	41¼
Oats, seller July	41¼	41¾

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 24.

BUTTER—Only a light business was doing in the butter market, and prices were again weak and declining. Some small neat packages of choice new yellow found buyers at our outside quotation, but most of the day's business was transacted at prices ranging downward from 20c. Shippers are doing little or nothing at present, and medium to fair grades are almost unsalable. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 24@25c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@21c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade was reasonably active for the season, and prices were firm for all goods in the list. The following quotations are furnished: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Business exhibited a good degree of activity, and prices ruled steady, as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₩ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x 8	150	$5.75	8x12	75	$6.75
6x10	120	6.25	8x13	69	6.75
6x12	100	6.75	8x14	64	7.00
7x 9	114	5.75	8x15	60	7.00
7x14	75	7.00	8x16	56	7.25
8x10	90	6.25	8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

8x10	$5.50
8x11 to 10x12	6.00
9x12 to 10x13	6.00
9x13 to 10x13	6.00
9x14 to 10x14	6.25
9x15 to 10x15	6.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4¼@5c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12@15c.

BROOM CORN—The market was again quiet, but dealers remain firm in their views, at the following quotations: $200.00@275.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; ...

BEANS—Following are the prices now current: $2.45@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2.70 for navy.

BERRIES—The receipts of strawberries were not quite so large, and choice lots ruled a shade higher. Gooseberries plenty and lower. Sales, 79 cases strawberries at 8@10c; 36 cases at 12½c; 56 cases at 15c; 24 cases at 17c; 16 cases choice at 18c; 92 cases do at 20c; 20 cases extra at 22c; 10 bu gooseberries at $2.00; 12 bu at $2.50; 6 bu at $2.60; 3 cases of cherries at 20@25c.

CHEESE—Remains quiet and easy for low grades, and steady for prime. The stocks at present on hand consist largely of common Western. We repeat our quotations, as follows: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western, factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—The market was dull at previous rates. We quote: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Under this head there are no changes to note. The demand is light, and prices are unsettled and fluctuating. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lbs	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.50
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@3.00
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.35

COOPERAGE—Was in light inquiry, but firm at unchanged prices. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The market was active at 12@12½c per doz for choice packages. The supply was fair.

FISH—Prices were without material change, though, with the exception of cod, the market rules easier. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.85@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $5.75@6.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The inquiry for dried fruits was again fairly active, and former prices were firmly adhered to all around. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Sales were reported within the range of the following quotations: Apples, $5.00@7.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.75@6.25; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $5.75@6.25; do Palermo, $5.25@5.75.

GROCERIES—A liberal movement was witnessed both in staple and fancy groceries, and the prevalent feeling was firmer. Coffees are still excited and unsettled, the tendency being to a further advance. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 29@31c; Java No. 2, 26½@27½c; choice Rio, 25@25½c; prime do, 24½@24¾c; good do, 23½@24½c; common do, 22½@23½c; Singapore, 25@26½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@11¾c; A, No 2, at 11¼@11½c; B, at 11¼@11½c; XC, at 11¼@11½c; C, at 11@11¼c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor at 4¾@4½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry at 6½@7c; common at 5@6½c.

HAY—Timothy is scarce, and prime prepared readily commands our outside quotation. Prairie is in ample supply and sells slowly. We quote the wholesale price paid by dealers: Timothy, beater pressed, $20.00@22.00; do loose pressed, $19.00@21.00; prairie pressed, $11.00@13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $17.00@19.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Are in steadily active request, and remain firm at the late advance. We repeat our list as follows: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 18c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—This market was only fairly active, but firm, at unchanged quotations:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@10	
Bar-iron	5	@ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 3-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron		6½ rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½	@13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12 rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@12 rates

LEATHER—Remains quiet and steady at unchanged prices. The following are current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₩ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	80@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	26@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper No. 1	23@	26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	33@	35
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@	33
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	1.35@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The general demand was moderately large, and dealers were asking and realizing former prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tin'd copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was quiet at the annexed quotations:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18 @	21
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17 @	18
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	22 @	23
Marline, ₩ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	@	18
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00 @	5.37½
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.50 @	7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	5.50 @	6.12½

NAILS—The market to-day was active, at the decline noted in our last report—sales making upon the basis of $5.50 rates: 60d, $5.50; 8d, per keg, $5.75; 6d, per keg, $6.00; 4d, per keg, $6.25; 3d, per keg, $7.00; fine 3d, per keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—Prices were firm for all descriptions. The demand was active. We quote: Carbon, firm at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, 98c; whale, 92c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 68c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade continues active at the prices given below:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.50
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.00
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—The inquiry was more active, and as the stocks are small, dealers were firmer in their views. We now quote: 70@75c for Western; 55@60c for good straight Ohio peachblows, and 65@70c for mixed Western.

POULTRY—We note a reduction of 1c per lb on live turkeys. Live chickens were firmly held. We quote as follows: Live chickens, $4.75@5.00 per doz; live turkeys, 11@13c per lb.

SEEDS—Were in less active demand, but a firm feeling pervaded the market. We quote: Millet at $1.75@2.00, and Hungarian at $2.00@2.25. Timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.95@3.00 for prime; clover at $6.25@6.35.

SALT—In this branch of the market trade ruled active at $2.05 for Saginaw and Onondaga grades, and $2.15 for coarse. Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.60 per bag.

TEAS—Are in light request only, the demand being restricted to small orders to supply current wants, in anticipation of lower prices after July 1. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 50@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request, and prices rule steady at the following range:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

VEAL—Sales were reported of 40 carcasses at 6@8c.

WOOD—Continues active at former rates. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Continues in meagre demand, and prices are easy. We, however, make no changes in our quotations:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@65c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@65c
Washed, coarse	58@61c
Unwashed, fine	45@48c
Unwashed, medium	48@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	65@73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 10@15c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents reported a fair inquiry at the recent decline:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	.50	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.45	.90	45	45	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.43	.90	43	43	86
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30	....	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	....	.80	40	45	....
Akron, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 24.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,245	11,080	401
Tuesday	4,681	16,961	270
Wednesday	2,123	16,010	376
Thursday	3,108	14,374	496
Friday	2,329	8,837	511
Total	16,486	67,262	2,054
Same time last week	15,850	38,509	2,942
Week before last	10,475	36,770	3,581

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,555	6,876	....
Tuesday	1,664	8,818	444
Wednesday	1,642	8,959	182
Thursday	2,623	11,510	....
Friday	......	......	....
Total	8,584	36,163	626

CATTLE—There was a fair degree of activity in the cattle trade to-day, but the feeling was less firm, the reported decline in New York and Buffalo, and the large number of cattle on sale, having a weakening tendency. There was no quotable decline, in any description, but save for especially desirable lots prices were in buyers' favor,—in some instances to the extent of 12½c per 100 lbs. The quality of the offerings was good; unusually so, the large portion consisting of good to choice smooth, well-fatted steers, for which the ruling prices were $5.75@6.25. The extreme range of prices was $3.50@6.75, though there were very few transactions below $5.00. The inquiry for stock steers continues steadily fair, and all offerings found ready buyers at full former rates. Butchers' stuff also met with a liberal demand, but, owing to the large supply, buyers were enabled to fill their orders at a trifle lower prices than prevailed yesterday. Calves continue in good request, and command fair prices, sales making at $4.90@6.00 for common, coarse heavy to choice light. Inferior mixed stock, embracing scrawny cows, light thin heifers, stags, bulls, and oxen, were a drug at $3.50@4.00.

A letter dated Sedgwick County, Kansas, May 13, and directed to the *Live Stock Reporter*, contains the following:

"Major Vinton, of Frio Co., Texas, arrived here yesterday with 1,100 head of cattle, being the first herd over the trail this season, having left Frio Co. on the 16th Feb. Vinton's herd was closely followed by that of J. B. Matthews, of Gonzales Co., numbering 950 head, two months on the road, and that of J. Atkinson, Victoria Co., Texas, numbering 700 head. These cattle are all thin, though in thriving condition. The owners report the season very backward, and grass extremely short throughout Texas. All concur in reporting an unexampled destruction of cattle in that portion of Texas lying south and west of the Colorado River, the loss being estimated at over one million head. Major Shanklin, Stock Agent K. P. R. R., who has just returned from Texas, reports the cattle nearly all very thin, and thinks few or none of them will be fit for market until the latter half of July. Major Vinton lost 160 head of cattle, on the trail, from starvation."

The market closed quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5 year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
95	choice steers	1,189	6.00
24	choice steers	1,251	6.00
21	choice steers	1,266	6.15
14	butchers' stock	1,042	5.00
18	stockers	849	4.75
34	choice steers	1,196	6.00
20	butchers' stock	1,065	5.20
14	choice steers	1,250	6.00
17	rough fleshy steers	1,315	5.80
15	butchers' steers	1,158	5.40
50	choice steers	1,227	6.00
18	roughish steers	1,124	5.60
17	choice steers	1,331	6.10
20	fat pony steers	986	5.55
18	rough fleshy steers	1,163	5.70
125	Texas cattle	1,219	5.00
34	smooth fleshy steers	1,163	5.85
35	fair steers	1,240	5.75
17	fair steers	1,226	5.75
24	good steers	1,270	5.85
47	good steers	1,163	5.87½
86	good steers	1,163	5.85
19	good steers	1,195	5.85
94	good steers	1,260	5.75
17	Cherokee steers	898	4.95
88	fat smooth steers	944	5.37½
30	choice steers	1,186	5.85
30	choice steers	1,228	6.00
105	choice steers	1,266	5.87½
30	choice steers	1,184	6.00
18	choice steers	1,150	5.90
18	choice steers	1,159	6.00
18	choice steers	1,187	6.25
33	choice steers	1,170	6.00
64	choice steers	1,270	6.00
31	choice steers	1,206	5.85
14	choice steers	1,296	6.00
46	choice steers	1,406	6.00
20	good steers	1,273	5.85
15	oxen and steers	1,252	5.00
22	choice steers	1,255	5.85
20	smooth fat steers	1,173	5.80
24	choice steers	1,399	6.12½
37	choice steers	1,226	6.00

HOGS—The market was active and steady at the closing prices of yesterday. The supply was large, but buyers are looking for light receipts next week, and higher prices, and all took hold liberally. There was a move early in the day to advance prices, but there were too many anxious sellers, and the effort proved unsuccessful. Sales were effected at $3.70@3.75 for common; at $3.80@3.85 for medium, and at $3.90@4.00 for good to strictly choice, with the bulk portion at $3.85@3.90. We append the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	204	$4.00	65	175	$3.28	103	206	$3.85
48	273	3.95	521	273	3.90	67	184	3.90
47	269	3.80	61	233	3.85	53	103	3.85
83	266	3.90	108	252	3.85	24	212	3.90
26	189	3.85	61	177	3.90	60	196	3.90
63	189	3.85	65	185	3.90	108	210	3.85
154	182	3.85	28	210	3.85	61	203	3.85
23	282	3.50	54	240	3.90	58	205	3.87½
64	188	3.90	49	265	3.90	56	184	3.85
50	293	3.85	52	292	3.90	57	193	3.85
58	220	3.95	44	319	3.90	69	200	3.87½
23	160	3.85	84	244	3.90	64	216	3.85
61	220	3.90	68	210	3.90	38	316	3.80
66	170	3.90	51	313	4.00	132	199	3.90
55	273	3.90	121	212	3.85	179	222	3.90
99	197	3.95	40	194	3.85	57	239	3.95
105	257	4.00	34	198	3.85	55	226	4.00
62	173	4.00	48	208	3.75	69	195	3.87½
84	305	3.90	60	247	3.90			

SHEEP—The market continues inactive,—not on account of any lack of buyers, but the limited character of the supply restricts business. Values remain nominally unchanged, ranging at $3.50@4.00 for stock sheep; at $4.50@6.00 for shorn, and at $6.50@8.25 for wooled.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 24.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	5,665	1,278
Shingles, m	3,180	3,351
Lath, pieces m	1,077	221

CARGOES—The demand for cargoes to-day was only fairly active, and prices were fully 50c per 1,000 feet lower all round. A sawed shingles were in moderate demand, at $2.75@3.00, and lath sold at a range of $3.25@3.50. At the close of business hours two cargoes were left over. No sales were entered upon the "book."

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$ 16.50
Good to choice strips and boards	14.50@15.50
Common strips and boards	12.50@13.50
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling	11.00@12.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3.25@ 3.50
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₩ m	$2.75
Ludington, ₩ m	2.50
Pentwater, ₩ m	2.25
Muskegon, ₩ m	2.00
White Hall, ₩ m	2.00
Grand River, ₩ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₩ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₩ m	2.87½
Ahnepee—Wood ₩ cord	3.00
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	2½
Ahnepee—Shingles	28
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.00

The Gratiot *Journal* is informed by Mr. James Garrett, who, with Mr. J. F. Lathrop, has the control of driving Pine River, that they continue to keep the drive moving. It is slow and expensive work, owing to the unusually low stage of water, but, with the exception of about 10,000,000 feet hung up in the northwest and south branches of the river, they are quite confident of bringing the drive through. The rear is now between the north and south branches, moving at the rate of one mile a day, with "jams" and floods. It will reach the mouth of north branch this week, after which the progress will be more rapid. On the Little Salt all efforts have been abandoned to drive the logs from the head waters. The water has been too low to admit of moving large bodies of logs from the roll-ways where they were banked.

AT THE YARDS.

The market to-day was again active, and few changes occurred in quotations. The stocks of choice grades are not large. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@53.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	41.00@45.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	32.00@33.00
B stock boards	26.00@27.00
Common boards	15.00@18.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	16.00@18.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	19.00@26.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	35.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

There was a fair inquiry for A sawed shingles, and quotations were steady at the decline noted yesterday:

A or star shingles	$3.00 @3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... May 24.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 100 bu wheat, 12 tubs butter, 1,700 bu malt.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 16 bxs fish and sundries.
Stmr Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 150 m shingles, 630 m lumber, 20 pkgs fish and sundries.
Stmr City of Fremont, Port Huron, 48 pkgs fish and sundries.
Bark Lafalnier, Buffalo, 586 tons coal.
Schr W. H. Willard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, light.
Schr Florence, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Pigeon Creek, 75 cds wood, 400 railroad ties.
Schr Trader, Kenosha, light.
Schr Jessie Philips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Guide, Ludington, 100 m pine lumber.
Scow B. H. Becker, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Scow Sea Star, White Lake, 2,000 railroad ties.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Sasco, Cleveland, 350 tons coal, 109 tons stone.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 212 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Silver Cloud, White Lake, 2,000 railroad ties.
Schr Racine, Masonville, 2,800 posts, 70 cds wood.
Schr Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 50 cds wood, 50 cds slabs.
Schr C. Hibbard, Centerville, 115 cds wood.
Schr Cuba, Green Bay, 42 tons pig iron, 1,800 m shingles.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 763 tons coal.
Scow D. R. Owen, White Lake, 115 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Prop Europe, Milwaukee, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 24 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop East Saginaw, Oconto, 213 m lumber, 47,700 pieces lath.
Schr Geo. E. Purington, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr J. F. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath, 10 m pickets.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, 185 m lumber.
Schr J. E. Gilmore, Oswego, 2,238 brls salt.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, Turner's Pier, 101 cds wood.
Schr John Breden, Buffalo, 517 tons coal.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr C. G. Breed, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Bark Unadilla, Buffalo, 300 brls Watts' lime, 1,100 bags w lime.
Bark Ozarita, Buffalo, 922 tons coal.
Bark City of Milwaukee, Buffalo, 444 tons coal.
Scow Wanatha, Port Clinton, 25 yds gravel.

CLEARED .... May 24.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 5 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Ontonagon, Ashland, 400 bu oats, 196 bu corn, 537 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnepee, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr D. A. Wells, Kingston, 15,330.30 bu corn.
Stmr Montpelier, Kingston, 20,655.15 bu corn.
Barge Planet, Peshtigo, sundries.
Schr Norman, Sturgeon Bay, 150 bu potatoes.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 400 bu oats.
Schr Monterey, Kingston, 20,700.40 bu corn.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 21,600 bu corn, 1,100 brls flour, 200 brls pork, 749 pigs lead, 150 bags seed, and sundries.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 44,000 bu corn.
Bark Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ebenezer, Horn's Pier, sundries.
Schr E. Kanter, Port Colbourne, 17,349 bu corn.
Schr Clara Parker, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 40 green hides, and sundries.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 2 tons iron, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Charters included the following: To Buffalo—Zack Chandler, oats on p. t.; City of Milwaukee, Mocking Bird, Gilmore, Bentley, Unadilla, Two Fannies, Clara Parker, all corn at 6c; D. P. Robbins, wheat. To Port Colborne—Miami, corn, 6½c. To Oswego—Mediator, wheat, 12½c. To Kingston—Charger, corn at 12½c. To Dunkirk—Lincoln, Dall, corn at 8c. To New York—Prop James Fisk, Jr., corn through rate.

BUFFALO, May 22.—Rates now offered are 60c to Milwaukee, 75c to Chicago per ton on coal. Following charters reported: Schrs Hatty Wells and Hippogriff, coal to Chicago at 75c per ton, free.

DETROIT, May 22.—There is no grain, unless an occasional lot per steamer. Coarse freights, however, are offering in great numbers. Vessels continue scarce and rates are strongly in the carriers' favor. Charters: Scow Maria, shingles, Forester to Buffalo, at 60c per m; scow F. X., lumber, Sauble to Detroit, at $2.12½; scow Juno, coal, Sandusky to Detroit, at 60c, free in and out; scow Cochran, telegraph poles and cedar posts at Nine Mile Point for Toledo, at 35c for poles and 6½c for posts on the rail.

SAGINAW, May 22.—To Chicago, $3.00; Tonawanda and Buffalo, $2.00; Toledo, $1.75; Cleveland, $2.00. Square timber to Tonawanda, $1.00 per cubic m; Kingston, $1.10 (gold).

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, May 22:

Down—City of Toledo, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo. Barks London, Toledo to Kingston, timber; Dundee, Chicago to Kingston, corn. Schrs Albacore, Leamington to Kingston, lumber; Telegraph, Toledo to Kingston, corn; J. J. Tibbits, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; W. W. Grant, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; White Squall, Chicago to Kingston, corn; H. C. Winslow, Milwaukee to Kingston, corn; Jamaica, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Madeira, Chicago to Oswego, corn; Preble, Cleveland to Brockville and Montreal, stone; New Dominion, of Toronto, Wallaceburg to Clayton, staves; Linnie Powell, Toledo to Kingston, staves; Hattie Howard.

Up—Prop Nashua, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, general cargo. Bark Lizzie Hutchinson. Schr. New Dominion, of Picton. Barge Albany, Prop. Empire. Tug Jessie, Port Robinson to Port Maitland. Steam barge Dromedary, Hamilton to Toledo, light. Barge Florence, Ogdensburg to Saginaw, light. Schrs. Wm. Hunter, Hamilton to Buffalo, scrap iron; Tecumseh, Kingston to Goderich, light; L. J. Crocker, Ogdensburg to Saginaw, light; A. Ford, Toronto to Toledo, light; Gibson, Kingston to Cleveland, iron ore; D. L. Couch, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, iron ore; Jno. Webber, Cape Vincent to Buffalo, iron ore; W. H. Oades, Ogdensburg to Buffalo, iron ore; Mayes, Port Colborne to Marquette, light; Fitzgerald, Port Colborne to Cleveland, light; Polly M. Rogers, St. Andrews.

WIND—East.

Disasters.

ASHORE.—The schooner Maggie is reported ashore at Marigolde Point.

TO BE RESCUED.—A wrecking party has been engaged to get afloat the barge Lawrence Lester, which went ashore last fall, on the Canada beach of Lake Huron.

THE SUNKEN STEAMER.—The propeller Merchant, sunk at Bar Point, Lake Erie, remains as last reported, save that her situation is slightly more hazardous since getting on the rock. She has become listed well over to one side, and the roughness of the weather, should it cause her to roll, will cause more serious damage. The steamer Magnet, which has undertaken to raise her, did not reach the wreck until Thursday, and, as the weather is at present unfavorable, it is not probable that much will be accomplished at present.

Miscellaneous Notes.

ARRIVED.—The propeller Europe arrived yesterday for the first time this season. She came from Milwaukee, light.

—The propeller Norman, got in yesterday from Lake Superior, and is the first propeller to make the round trip between Chicago and Lake Superior ports. She brought no news.

—The propeller City of Madison is also in port from the upper country.

—A large number of Buffalo and Oswego vessels also put in an appearance yesterday. More are expected to-day.

WIND—Yesterday the wind was fresh from the W. N. W.

WAGES—Sailors are still receiving $1.75 per day.

REPAIRING.—The following vessels are at Miller Bros.' shipyard undergoing repairs: Brig Orkney Lass, schrs Clipper City, Petrel, Ashtabula, and scow Appleton; and the propeller G. Barber, is getting a general rebuild.

COMING.—The new propeller Argyle, is expected here in a few days. She was built at St. Catharines.

DULUTH HARBOR.—The contract let by the Northern Pacific for the building of docks and dredging at Duluth are the largest of the kind ever let on this continent, if not in the world. The amount of solid and substantial docking which is under contract to be completed this year is 5,000 feet, while the dredging to be done during the same period will reach 40,000 cubic yards. The Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway Company are about to commence the construction of a mammoth dock on their land in Fort Howard.

DETROIT MATTERS.—The *Post* of Thursday has the following items:

"The steamer Ward, which arrived at 4 p. m. yesterday, reported the flats clear once more, and vessels passing over without difficulty, several vessels which were aground floated off without aid and sailed along down, a number passing here at the close of the day.

"The barges which pass here, either by steam or towed have become quite numerous, and their owners deem it essential that they are reported when passing this point. A number of them have no names that can be reached even by the best of telescopes. It is usually painted on the pilot-house or cabin, in very small letters, and might as well not be there at all, so far as reporting them is concerned. On the bow of these steam barges they may plainly be seen by the naked eye the line to which they belong, painted in large letters, when the arrangement should be reversed.

"The propeller City of Boston, from Duluth, arrived here yesterday shortly after noon with passengers and freight from the above port, a portion of which was discharged at Sarnia, the remainder consisting of sixty tons of pig iron consigned to Cleveland. Since the setting in of the recent rains much thick weather was met with on the upper lakes. A fleet of downward bound vessels had arrived in the river St. Clair and several had gained the St. Clair Flats. The water on the Flats in both channels had raised several inches, and less difficulty is apprehended from this cut. The Boston leaves again as advertised time."

THE FOREST MAID.—Captain Whetstone towed in the bows of the scow Forest Maid, and saved her anchors and chains, yesterday.—*Sandusky Register*, 23.

Small-Pox.

"Eli Perkins" in the New York Commercial Advertiser, May 21.

I learned yesterday from the physician in charge of the Small-Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island that small-pox prevails extensively—that it is not only epidemic in the city, but that it is epidemic in every American port—from New Orleans to Montreal. The reports from Europe are also alarming. Emigrant ships are freighted with it, and last week no less than 103 cases of small-pox, in its worst stages, were taken from them alone.

"How many cases of small-pox have you to-day?" I asked the Doctor.

"We have," he replied, "to-day 304 cases. They are increasing rapidly. One day last week we received forty-five cases. We recently built a new hospital, but it is full now, and we will be compelled to build another soon if the epidemic does not decrease. In 1871 the entire capacity of the hospital was only 112 beds."

"What percentage of small-pox cases prove fatal?"

"Well, I think about 18 out of 100 among whites, and 36 out of 100 among blacks. During 1870 1,061 small-pox patients were treated, out of which 100 died, 933 recovered, and 28 remained in the hospital. During the same year, 662 out of 6,988 patients in Charity Hospital died, which shows that small-pox is no more dangerous than other diseases."

"Will vaccination prevent it?"

"Not always. We have cases in the hospital now where the patients have been vaccinated within a year, and the vaccination took, too."

"What will prevent it?"

"Nothing. A sure preventive is not known. But I notice one thing—strong healthy people are not liable to have it. The weak and frail catch it easily. The man who eats his roast beef and smokes his partaga won't be liable to catch it, but the man who dissipates and gets his system into a weak negative state is liable to catch it at any moment. Dumb bells, plenty of cold water, healthy exercise, and good roast beef are the best preventive I know of. John Morrissey and Horace Greeley won't catch the small-pox, but Henry Bergh and Sam Tilden look as if they might catch it very easily—they don't eat enough."

"If you do catch the small-pox, is there any way to prevent your face from pitting?"

"No, sir. Some faces will pit more than others, and, indeed, some will not pit at all; but there is no remedy to prevent pitting. Sometimes the doctors will apply remedies, and then, if their patient's face don't happen to pit, they will say, 'I told you so!' but if they do happen to pit, they don't say anything about it. If you were worth a million and should ask me to do the best I could, I should simply keep you in a well-ventilated room, keep your secretive organs open, and keep your face moistened with glycerine or some other nice oil."

Quite a number of New York business men are in the hospital now.

FURNITURE.

DESKS!
AND
Chamber Suits.
THAYER & TOBEY
Furniture Co.,
86 to 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	3:15 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:00 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P. C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of ... and ...-sts. ... P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:50 a m	7:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:55 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:00 a m	7:30 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	7:30 a m
Mail	5:50 a m	6:30 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:40 p m	9:40 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:30 p m	9:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:55 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*9:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*9:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal at Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:30 p m	*9:00 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*9:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:30 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:50 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	*5:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 p m	*8:15 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	†7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	†7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:20 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:20 a m	*8:15 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:55 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*3:45 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 3:15 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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Saturday Morning, May 25, 1872.

GOVERNOR, OR WHAT?

Prior to the meeting of the Grant Republican State Convention, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom addressed the following note to the *State Journal*, at Springfield, in which, as will be seen, he declined to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. One statement made by Mr. Cullom is a significant one, and we therefore print the note:

To the Editor of the State Journal:

On account of articles in some of the Republican newspapers, favoring my nomination for Lieutenant Governor, I find that delegates are coming here believing I am a candidate for that office. I desire to state that I am not *now*, nor have I been at any time. I have been solicited to become a candidate for the office, and in view of the importance that is *now* attached to it would not decline it, but do not think it fair to other portions of the State to select candidates for the first and second places on the ticket from adjoining counties. We are all for the nomination of Governor Oglesby, hence I am not a candidate for the second place. I desire to see harmony and union in the deliberations of the Convention to-day; and, with a good ticket and proper effort, we shall give General Grant and the whole Republican ticket a larger majority at the coming election than has ever been given to the Republican party in the State. Yours truly,

May 21, 1872. S. M. CULLOM.

The word *now* is italicised by Mr. Cullom himself. In view of the special importance which Mr. Cullom and all others interested at Springfield attached to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, it is a fair question to put, whether some importance does not also attach to the office of Governor, and, as Mr. Oglesby has been nominated ostensibly for that position, this question, and some others, must be asked of him. Mr. Oglesby has the reputation of being a plain, blunt, outspoken man, and undoubtedly will not refuse to answer a few plain questions. We want to know what he is running for in this campaign. If he is running for Governor of Illinois, he can have no objection to saying so. If he is running for something else, he is going before the people under false pretences. Ostensibly he is on the ticket for Governor, and voters should understand clearly whether they are voting for Richard J. Oglesby or John L. Beveridge for that position. If he is not running for Governor, his name at the head of the ticket is a fraud. It is a gross deception of the people, whom he expects to vote for him. General Logan, when he was running for Congressman-at-Large, had the candor and the boldness to announce that he wanted to go to the Senate, and intended to go if he could. The people have the right to claim that Mr. Oglesby shall be equally frank and outspoken in his dealings with them, and that he shall come out fairly and squarely and state his position, that they may know for whom they are voting, and that the Liberal candidate may know against whom he is running.

That portion of the people of Illinois who vote for General Oglesby will do so under the impression that if he is elected he will be the Governor of Illinois, and administer the affairs of State as its Chief Magistrate; and he has no right to deceive them. There was a time when the Gubernatorial office in this State was considered a sufficient reward for any man's services, and conferred dignity upon the man who filled it. Has it grown of so little account that Mr. Oglesby can use it simply as a means to advance his political ends, and blind the people by pretending to run for it, when he does not intend to fill it, but to turn it over to somebody else? Governor Oglesby has never been slow in advertising his patriotism, and has blown his frankness abroad through very loud-sounding trumpets, and, for this very reason, the people will be solicitous to know what he is running for, and whether he will be Governor if elected. We doubt not that, as he has always been outspoken, he will find no objection to speaking out positively and boldly, and informing the people whether he actually intends to be Governor of Illinois, if elected, or whether he does not.

WHERE IS THE SOVEREIGNTY?

The Springfield Platform contains a clause concerning sovereignty which is like the patent safes used by the confidence men. In the patent safes, however, there were, we believe, but two or three receptacles, and the countryman who bet the mysterious pea was in one or the other of them stood a chance of success. Few of our readers would be willing to bet where the "sovereignty" is, according to the Springfield catechism, after reading the following:

5. That all sovereignty emanates from the people, a portion of which they have delegated to the United States Government for national purposes, and to guard the people against oppression in and out of the United States; a still larger portion of which they have delegated to State Governments for local, domestic, and municipal purposes; and the residue of that sovereignty, over natural rights and civil privileges, they have expressly reserved for themselves in bills of rights and restrictions against the encroachments of National, State, and Municipal Governments; and no sound Republican wishes to deprive the nation, the States, or counties, cities, towns, villages, or individuals of any of their legitimate rights; and all pretences that the Republican party desires or intends to establish a consolidated Government of unlimited powers are gratuitous slanders, unworthy of the [...]

[...] sovereignty is first in the United [States] Government, for the purpose of guarding the people against oppression by the State or by each other. Then it is in the State Government, for the purpose of protecting the people from each other and from the United States. Then it is in the counties, cities, towns, villages, and school districts, and, finally, it is reserved to individuals in the bills of rights; as if any reservation in a bill of rights could enforce itself, or did not depend wholly for its efficiency on being construed, adjudged, and enforced by some branch of the National or State Government.

Test this clause by a practical case. We allege that Grant, in determining to annex San Domingo, fell into the despotic blunder of claiming that, merely because he was President, it was the duty of Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, and of the Republican press, to take from him their convictions as to the propriety of annexing that country; that he unlawfully used the navy of the United States in this enterprise, and vindictively punished those who opposed it, by removing them and their friends from office; that he fell into the same blunder by claiming that, because he was President and favored or was indifferent to the Chorpenning and Secor swindles, therefore his Secretaries did right in ordering them paid without any law and in defiance of the adverse action of former Administrations and of Congress; that he repeated the same blunder by assuming that all Republicans were bound to support him for re-election, and in removing from office those who refused; that he repeated the same blunder in interfering in the political affairs of various States, and seeking to control their local elections by a corrupt use of Federal appointments, and so on.

Were such usurpations and blunders assented to, the President's power would be unlimited. He would be an autocratic monarch, and Congress would sit merely to register his will, as the Roman Senate, in its declining days, sat to obey Cæsar. Yet the regular Republicans assent to these usurpations, and laud their author's conduct in the most effective way, by renominating him. This proves that the Grant wing of the Republican party are ready to encourage any exercise of unlimited powers by Grant, no matter how seriously it may tend toward personal despotism. They would abase and destroy any Congressmen like Sumner, Schurz, &c., State officers like Palmer, and subordinates like Cox, or Motley, or Grinnell, who do not take their political cue from him. The only effective resistance to these improprieties comes from the Liberal party.

Now, of what avail is all this Swedenborgian mystification about sovereignty to clear up the question which gives rise to the actual charge of despotic tendencies? What is there in National, State, or reserved rights which defines whether a President shall use his appointments as a corruption fund to buy and punish Congressmen into supporting his whimsies? This verbiage is bosh, and shows that its authors did not know what they were talking about.

WANTS SOME PRINCIPLES.

The Chicago *Times* says:

We can surrender the Democratic party, its name, its organization, its eminent and worthy men, if need be; but we cannot, and we will not, surrender Democratic principles. As easily could we surrender our political liberties, for by Democratic principles we mean the only solid foundations upon which those liberties can rest. Patriotism is fealty to those liberties, and defence of those principles. Outside of Democratic principles, we do not know of any such thing as liberty or patriotism.

If the Radical party is to be overthrown by the votes of the Democracy, then the party which succeeds to power must be either the Democratic party or a new party which will be the successor to Democratic principles. It is perfect nonsense to talk or speculate upon any other hypothesis. It is perfect idiocy to imagine that the Baltimore Convention will be the instrumentality of a political result from which this condition is excluded, or which will leave it to any chance contingency.

Will the *Times* favor us with a schedule of these Democratic principles, and especially of those which are not included in the Cincinnati Platform? The *Times* has never yet attempted to show wherein that platform is deficient, nor wherein David Davis is a better Democrat than Horace Greeley. Greeley is a Protectionist; so is Davis. Greeley never voted for a Democrat, in the party sense of that word; neither did Davis. Greeley never held an Executive office; neither did Davis. Greeley is a vigorous adherent of local government; Davis is an old-line Whig. Greeley incurred serious reproach by befriending the South in the hour of their prostration; Davis has never done that, however he may have felt about it.

What Democratic principle would be expressed by nominating Davis, either at Baltimore or Cincinnati, except the principle that a few leaders in Washington should have all the offices? The *Times* itself has heretofore been most profuse in its protestations that Democratic principles are dead—killed by the war,—and that the party must take a new departure on new issues. Which of the old Democratic principles would the *Times* revive? Would it adopt the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, which were generally construed as sanctioning the right of a State to secede? Does it hold that property in slaves is as sacred as any other kind of property? Is it anxious to vote that the war for the Union was a failure? Does it want to revive the issue that this is a white man's Government? Or that the National debt is to be paid in greenbacks, and that the greenbacks are not to be paid at all? Which of all these dead and buried issues would it dig up and revive? Or, perhaps it contends that the principles of the Cincinnati platform are not Democratic? Have Democrats no interest in Amnesty, in Civil Service Reform, in Local Government? On what other living issues do they want to pronounce? Is it not a Democratic policy to leave the Tariff question to the people in their several Congress Districts, free from Executive dictation? Is it not, at least, more Democratic than the Protective clause in the Democratic National Platform adopted at Tammany Hall four years ago?

We demand to know what are the precious Democratic principles which are not buried by irreversible events and are not expressed by the Cincinnati Platform? Out with them.

TREACHERY OF THE CHICAGO TIMES.

The Chicago *Times* assumes to guide in advance the course of the Democratic party in the Baltimore Convention. It recently assumed, with just as much assurance, to guide the course which the Liberal Republican Convention should pursue at Cincinnati. But when, at Cincinnati, its candidate was not nominated, it turned upon the whole Convention, and now stigmatizes that assemblage as "damphools." Are we to understand that, if the Baltimore Convention shall not nominate the *Times'* candidate, it will stigmatize that assemblage also as "damphools?"

Prior to the Cincinnati Convention, the *Times* charged, with its natural impudence, that our support of that movement was insincere, and that, if our candidate should fail to be there nominated, THE TRIBUNE would be found supporting Grant. Our candidate was not nominated,—but where now is the *Times?* Where is that progressive and Liberal organ, which, in its vast fidelity to the Cincinnati movement, assumed to warn its readers against THE TRIBUNE'S infidelity?

And if, within a few weeks past, it has at once assumed to command and ventured to betray the Liberal movement, how are we to know that, in assuming to command the Democrats who are to confer at Baltimore, it does not intend to scuttle and sink that ship, also, if it can, unless its candidate is selected?

It pretends to await the action of the Baltimore Convention. But, in face of the fact that nine-tenths of the Democratic press and leaders have pronounced for Greeley, the *Times* is gradually assuming such a position toward him that it cannot support him if he should be there nominated. The *Times* evidently intends to play the same game towards Baltimore it has already played towards Cincinnati. It assumes that, because this course is full of duplicity, it is therefore full of cunning. But a journal that has never been on the winning side, nor on the safe side, for fifteen years, is not likely to have its knavery mistaken for statecraft. We have the satisfaction to know, from numerous sources, that its treachery to the Cincinnati movement, of which it lately professes to be the organ *par excellence*, is despised by most of the Democrats of the Northwest, and that many of them avow their determination to vote for Greeley, whether he shall be nominated at Baltimore or not.

THE "INTERNATIONAL" SCHISM.

The foreign despatches have, on one or two recent occasions, made allusion to a serious split in the International Society, a condition of things which was predicted in THE TRIBUNE over three months ago, but which has eventuated sooner than any one expected. The latest English papers contain some interesting details of the secession, from which it appears that there are now two rival councils in the Internationale,—the General Council, with M. Karl Marx, the founder of the Society, at the head, and the Universal Federalist Council,—each ignoring the other, and claiming that it represents the real International Workingmen's Association. The seceders, who have set up the Universal Council, and are warring against the General Council, are the Soho Republican Federalist Branch of the Internationale; the Council and the Sections III. and IV. of the Universal Republican League; the Central Council and the Mile-End Branch of the Land and Labor League; the French Branch of the Internationale; the London German Branch of the Internationale, known as the Arbeiter Bildungs Verein; and the French Branch of 1871 of the Internationale. They have numerous sympathizers all over the world, especially in France, Germany, and Switzerland, and claim for their representative man M. P. Vesinier, member of the Commune, editor of its official journal, and late Secretary to Eugene Sue, the novelist.

The Committee of the Universal Council has prepared a manifesto setting forth its grievances, which are very numerous. The principal complaints, are that the General Council has violated the statutes of the Internationale; that the members of the Council were elected illegally; that it has become a centralizing and despotic power; that the annual Congresses have not been held for two years, but that secret conferences have taken their place, which is contrary to the spirit of the Internationale; and, perhaps the most serious charge of all, that the Council has not rendered a proper financial account for the last seven years, more especially in what concerns the funds gathered for the refugees of the Commune of 1871. The charges culminate in the assertion that the term of office of the Council expired in September, 1870, and that it is, therefore, no longer in power. This indictment will, of course, be vigorously attacked by the General Council, and a complete rupture may be expected in the not very distant future. The Internationale was started with the very best of intentions, and, as long as it devoted all its energies to the elevation of the workingmen, it gave promise of accomplishing a very useful work. As soon, however, as it became a secret society, and sought to give its operations a political complexion, and intermeddled with affairs of Government, it lost its usefulness. It admitted to its membership the very tag-rag and bob-tail of society, blatant demagogues, bedlamites of all descriptions, and adventurers simply seeking notoriety. Harmony in such a heterogeneous crowd was, of course, impossible, and what we have seen take place in the rupture of General Councils must sooner or later take place in the minor branches. The New York branch has already split to pieces over the silly nomination of Victoria Woodhull for the Presidency by a mob of adventurers and lunatics. As far as any usefulness is concerned, the days of the Internationale are numbered, and no one will very seriously regret it.

The latest intelligence from Germany indicates that the new German Empire will shortly have to deal with an industrial question which promises to be quite as complicated as the religious and educational troubles with which Bismarck and the Emperor are just now engaged. The numerous strikes and lock-outs of late, the expenses of living in the over-crowded cities, the rigors of German military service in a time of peace, and the losses and compulsory sales of property owing to political events, have given rise to a mania for emigration, and the exodus has become so great that the railroads have been obliged to employ special trains to accommodate the emigrants. A letter in the Frankfort *Gazette*, dated at Cassel, April 21, says that at no period, not even during the trying period from 1830 to 1850, has the exodus from Electoral Hesse assumed such proportions as at present. Young men and women, adorned with flowers and ribbons, pour through the streets of the villages, singing, on their way to the railway stations, evidently having none of that grief at leaving Fatherland which the German poets and painters are wont to depict so graphically. America is the favorite destination of these emigrants, a few going to South America, but the great majority to the United States. As they are of the thrifty class,—many of them being from the small towns and villages, and possessed of more or less means,—they come here with the intention of buying cheap lands, and turning their attention to farming. The English papers also speak of the arrivals of large numbers of Scandinavian emigrants, all turning their faces in the same direction. The accession of such a class of people is a cause for national congratulation. Intelligent, industrious, law-abiding, and thrifty, they will make excellent citizens, and greatly increase the industrial resources of the country. There is room and a warm welcome for all who come.

There is nothing in politics like the self-sufficiency of the average member of Congress when it comes time to elect a President. Whenever two or three of these men agree at Washington, they announce their conclusions as the judgment of the country. The half-score of Democratic members who had traded away the Cincinnati nomination, the Baltimore nomination, and the support of the Democratic party, all to a particular person, were infinitely disgusted when Mr. Greeley was nominated, and forthwith proclaimed that the Democratic party repudiated the nomination. The three tailors of Tooley street were not more consequential than Mr. Voorhees and his disgusted squad of nomination-managers. We know whereof we speak when we say that none of these Democratic members of Congress has the least authority from his constituents to oppose Mr. Greeley; and we know that there is not a Democratic Congressional District in the West which will not prefer to elect a Greeley Republican Congressman this fall than a Democrat who goes back on Greeley. This whole matter has already been settled by the people in their respective districts, and, as soon as the Philadelphia Convention shall adjourn, there will be that coming together of the people of all parties for united action which will satisfy these small-potato Congressmen that political opinion proceeds *from* the people *to* Washington, and not backwards.

The Temperance (or anti-Temperance) resolution of the Illinois Grant platform says that "We disapprove of all *unconstitutional* legislation for the cure of any of the disorders of society, whether irreligion, intemperance, or any other evil."

This leaves entirely untouched the question whether we are opposed to *legislation* on the subjects named or not. It is presumed that all sane persons are opposed to "unconstitutional legislation," not merely on intemperance and irreligion, but on everything else. It leaves entirely untouched the question whether the existing Temperance law in this State is unconstitutional or not. In fact, the resolution was framed with intent to deceive. It means nothing itself, and the platform would have been, like Rip Van Winkle and his grog, "better widout it."

It is pretended by the Grant organs that the Cincinnati Convention adopted a double-tongued resolution on the Tariff question. What could be more straightforward than to say: We don't agree on this question, therefore we refer it to the people in their choice of Congressmen, pledging ourselves that their decision shall be respected and obeyed by the Executive? Is there anything disingenuous about that? Compare it with either the Temperance resolution, or the Tariff resolution, adopted at Springfield, and tell us which is the frank and candid one, and which the sneaking, pottering, and deceitful one.

In his Springfield speech, accepting the nomination for Governor, the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby said (we copy from Mr. Scammon's newspaper):

Now and then occasionally a gentleman of considerable ability pops up somewhere in the United States—sometimes in Illinois [laughter]—and gravely turns over the musty leaves of the Constitution, searches into the mysterious depths of the Reconstruction law, hunts out the *habeas corpus* clause, and contends that the liberties of the people are utterly destroyed [laughter]; and then he will sit down and write a message as long as an old cow's tail [laughter], and send it to the Legislature or to Congress, or some other deliberative body, avowing that the whole thing is going to destruction, and that, unless the people take him up and put him in some big office, the whole country will be absolutely ruined. [Applause.]

If a message on *habeas corpus* is as long as an old cow's tail, it follows that an old cow's tail is as long as a message on *habeas corpus*; for things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

It is a pity that the Committee on Resolutions at Springfield did not have this speech before them when they were preparing their report, for in that case they would probably have resolved that to send an old cow's tail, as long as a message on *habeas corpus*, to the Legislature, was a species of Civil Service Reform altogether inferior to that proposed by General Grant.

The Chicago *Times* is still distressed to know where the Greeley Republicans are to be found. It wants us to name a dozen or so of them. We could very easily do this, but we prefer to wait until the *Times* names a dozen Democrats who are not for Greeley.

The *Times* also wants to know what Republican papers in the Northwest, except THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and St. Paul *Dispatch*, support Greeley. We can name a few in Illinois, viz.: The Peoria *Review*, Galesburg *Free Press*, Watseka *Times*, Effingham *Register*, Elgin *Advocate*, Belleville *Advocate*, Bloomington *Pantagraph*, Aurora *Herald*, Waukegan *Patriot*. There are two Republican papers in Rockford, both of which are undecided as yet; and the same remark may be made of a large number of others in different parts of the State, which would soon be for Greeley if they felt sure that the Democratic National Convention would not attempt to run a third candidate.

Will the *Times* now name nine Democratic papers in Illinois that are opposed to Greeley?

The Hon. C. B. Farwell was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor before the late Grant State Convention. It is reported that a despatch was received at Springfield, by a Federal office-holder, shortly before the Convention met, from General Logan, saying, in substance, that it would be well for General Beveridge to withdraw in Mr. Farwell's favor, and that the President concurred in this view. If this is an exaggerated rumor, we shall be happy to correct it.

To stigmatize Colonel A. C. Babcock as "a Greeley spy," and depose him, amid jeers, from the State Central Committee, over which he has so long and efficiently presided, was a piece of unwisdom on the part of the Springfield Convention. We do not know how Colonel Babcock may look at such a performance, but it might be called both insulting and indiscreet. If Colonel Babcock is a Greeley man, we do not know it. He declined to sign the call for the Cincinnati Convention, and since that time we have not heard a syllable from him, directly or indirectly.

POLITICAL.

Judge H. M. Quin, of Mississippi, a veteran Henry Clay and Daniel Webster Whig, writes for Greeley.

—The Portland (Me.) *Press* says the *Star*, of that city, will support Greeley and Brown.

—In the Seventeenth Ohio District, there are eight candidates for Congress.

—In Bangor, Me., last Saturday, a Greeley flag was flung to the breeze.

—The Richmond (Va.) *Despatch* declares that "the South is tired of fighting hopeless battles, and will, in no case, go with the Democrats, should they be so wayward and impracticable as to nominate a Presidential ticket."

—The Rockford *Gazette* comes out with a whole column of job type, including two roosters, announcing the defeat of General Farnsworth for renomination. It says that 26 out of the 47 delegates have been instructed against him. The opposing candidates thus far are William Lathrop, of Rockford; General Dustin, of DeKalb; and W. H. Hawkins, of Aurora.

—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Times*, speaking of the daily accessions to the Greeley ranks, names the Hon. S. A. Morrison, the Hon. C. C. Comstock, and the Hon. George W. Allen, Republicans, and the Hons. John Clancy and Charles H. Taylor, Democrats. It says of the Germans:

Messrs. Kusterer and Mangold, prominent German citizens, inform us that the Grant organs may as well make up their minds to see Greeley get ten German votes to Grant's one in this State. They say the Germans do not forget the position of the New York *Tribune* during the Franco-German war, and that they will not go back on Horace Greeley, who has fought the battle of Toleration against Know Nothingism not only for the Germans, but for every foreign born citizen in the land.

—The New Orleans *Republican* says:

Senator Sumner still refuses to commit himself as to how he will vote in November, but declares openly and unrestrainedly that, if the contest can be narrowed down to Greeley and Grant, he will support Mr. Greeley. This is what Louisiana proposes to assist in doing. She is hard at work narrowing the contest down to a fair fight between the humanity of Horace Greeley and the selfishness of Ulysses S. Grant. If she succeeds in doing this, her vote and that of Mr. Sumner will be cast in the same direction, as they used to be in old Whig times.

—The *Negro Gazette* is the title of a Grant campaign organ lately started at New Orleans, the character of which may be judged from the following *verbatim* extract:

The *Negro Gazette* is going to be edited and printed by Doctor Cromwell, if he lives and God spares his life this year of 1872; and I tell you one and all, don't kick against the *Negro Gazette* because it is printed on a small sheet and only once a week for the present, because when the political issue begins to get hot, the sheets of the *Negro Gazette* will spread itself twice as large as now, and be printed every day in the week, and I will make things so eternal hot for some of these office seekers that they will wish to God that old Doctor Cromwell was in the interior of Africa with Doctor Livingston, the great explorer, *take that for high and smoke that in your pipe.*

—The Philadelphia *Press* (Administration), says of Greeley's letter of acceptance:

It is frank, and shows that Mr. Greeley is in sympathy with nearly anything and everything. "Peace, love, and forgiveness" are its chief and all-pervading ideas, and the harp upon which a thousand tunes are played. As was to have been expected, it is not an appeal to either party, but to the members of all organizations. Mr. Greeley wants to be the President of the people, and not of a party.

—The Oshkosh (Wis.) *Northwestern* thus reports the attitude of leading Democrats in that city:

Colonel Gab Bouck supports Greeley, and wants the Baltimore Convention to indorse him. C. A. Weisbrod goes for Greeley, whether the Democrats nominate him or not. Major Asa Worden won't vote for Greeley anyhow. Alderman Peters supports Greeley, and wants the Democrats to nominate him. George Cameron says that the attempt to foist Greeley on the party, as a Democratic candidate, is an outrage, and he never will vote for him. Joseph Stringham waits to see what the Baltimore Convention does, but thinks it would be good policy to indorse Greeley. Ex-Mayor Porter will accept Greeley as the Democratic candidate. Theodore Frenz, Democratic candidate for Mayor at the last election, "swings his hat for Greeley," and wants to be Postmaster under him.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* says Belmont's snipe-shooting trip to the West is now developed in the person of Voorhees.

—The call of The Democratic State Committee of Alabama closes as follows:

Let the delegates come up as *patriots*, with a determination to pretermit all local questions of controversy between party friends, and to subordinate all personal desires to what may be deemed best *for the welfare of our beloved State.*

—The eight delegates from McHenry County, Ill., to the Elgin Congressional Convention,—instructed for Farnsworth,—are as follows: M. L. Joslyn, A. S. Stewart, E. E. Ayer, Geo. H. Garrison, George Wodell, T. W. Stull, F. K. Granger, and George W. Goodrich. Boone, DeKalb, and Winnebago, instructed otherwise, have 26 votes.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

Another of the *World's* guns has been spiked. It permitted itself to intimate, the other day, that Mr. Greeley's name was not wanted on Mr. Davis' bailbond, and that his visit to Richmond was unnecessary and "superfluous." This fling has drawn out a letter from Charles O'Conor, Mr. Davis' counsel, in which he says that Mr. Greeley visited Richmond at his request, and that he then believed, and now believes, Mr. Greeley's attendance was absolutely necessary to the release of his client. "I am not aware," he adds, "of any officiousness on the part of Mr. Greeley in this business."

—Why is Grant displeased with Greeley's old hat? Because there is no *Dent* in it, though, after the election, he expects to find a President under it.

—The Laporte (Ind.) *Argus* says:

The Executive Committee of the Liberal Republicans of Indiana met at Indianapolis last Tuesday. There was a full representation, and, after organizing resolutions were unanimously passed looking to a union with the Democracy of the State, and appointing a Committee to make all necessary arrangements for that purpose. Such a spirit should meet with liberality on the part of the Democracy, and, if a complete consolidation of the two elements cannot be brought about, it will require a long time to count the majority which the united ticket will receive in the State.

—James R. Scott is mentioned by the Champaign County *Gazette* as a Democratic candidate for the Legislature.

—The Dixon (Ill.) *Sun* says:

The letter of W. W. O'Brien, published in our last week's issue, was sent to the Chicago *Times*, but that paper refused to publish it, although the original letter was sent. Democrats and others can draw their own inferences; but Mr. Storey cannot bargain, sell, or deliver a single Democrat in Illinois. He is shorn of his strength.

—The Democrats of Montgomery County, Ky., passed the following resolution on May 20:

That we prefer Greeley and Brown, with honesty, universal amnesty, supremacy of the civil authorities, and the salvation of Democratic Republican institutions, to Grant, corruption, disfranchisement of the South, military despotism, and centralism; and, if it is the opinion of the National Democratic Convention that we cannot elect and ought not to nominate a straight Democratic ticket, we will heartily support and indorse the Liberal movement.

—The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Administration) proposes the following plan for the solution of the Greeley problem:

But one thing might be done at Philadelphia which, in our opinion, would take the wind out of Dr. Greeley's sails to a very great extent. That is, let the Cincinnati platform be adopted in its entirety—with the exception, of course, of the one term plank. Let Grant and the party be thoroughly committed to the principles therein contained, and let the same be emblazoned on the campaign banners throughout the country. Do that, and the good Doctor's ammunition will be completely spoiled and rendered unfit for use. Surely there is not a single plank in that platform, with the exception named, that General Grant cannot stand upon with perfect safety. It is framed in strict accordance with the principles laid down for the guidance of the party from its earliest infancy, and contains nothing that every member of the party and every honest man cannot heartily indorse.

—The Denver (Col.) *Times* says:

The meeting at Cutler's Hall was a strong indication that the Greeley and Brown tickets is very strong in Denver. It was not made up of Democrats, as the Radical papers will attempt to show, but of earnest, honest, patriotic Republicans, who are ready for the common good and the salvation of the nation, to abandon a rotten, dominant party, and unite with the earnest efforts of the Liberals in their effort to restore the Government to the basis of the fathers of the Republic. A meeting for permanent organization will be held in Cutler's Hall on Saturday evening next.

—The Dubuque *Telegraph* says that General Joe Hooker, passing through Des Moines, a few days ago, declared himself for Greeley, and said that so were most of the army officers.

—The *Volksfreund*, of Paterson, N. J., claims the honor of being the first German paper to give impulse to Mr. Greeley's candidacy, and as it enjoys the support of the Germans of Paterson and vicinity, it carries marked weight in the pending campaign.

—The reported withdrawal of the Hon. Thomas W. Conway from the Liberal movement in Louisiana was not correctly stated in the despatch. He opposed to joining hands with the Democrats so far as the State Government is concerned, but believes that the interests of reform may be fully served in displacing the present National Administration.

—The Hon. Henry M. Vories, of St. Joseph, Mo., has been called upon by the entire bar of that city, and by the most prominent members of the profession in St. Louis, to become a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the Supreme Court of the State at the next election.

—The Springfield (Ill.) *Register* gave this advice on Wednesday:

Delegates to the Grant Convention who are now in the city must be careful which half of the *Journal* office they hold their private conferences with. They should not lose sight of the fact that half of that concern is for the election of Grant, and the other half for Greeley. We would remark that it is all right if you will only take a little pains to strike the half that is on your side.

—The Lewistown (Ill.) *Democrat* says:

The Grantites derisively want to know how many voters will support Greeley. In all this part of the Ninth Congressional District west of the Illinois River, forty-nine out of every fifty Democrats would vote for him to-day, if they had a chance, while a large percentage of Republicans (in some townships half the entire number) would also cheerfully give to him their suffrages.

—It is no point against Greeleyism to call Morrissey, the gambler, a Greeleyist. It isn't four weeks since Senator Morton "pokered" John out of eight hundred dollars in one evening.

—Colonel Bythele Haynes, a veteran old-liner in the Democratic ranks in Mississippi, advises the Democratic party to rally for Greeley.

—Postmaster Jones, of New York, tells a good campaign story for Horace Greeley: Some time ago, one Norton, Cashier of the Post Office, turned out as a defaulter, and the United States Government came down on his securities, among whom was Horace Greeley, responsible to the extent of about $20,000. Greeley was restive under this obligation, and is so much in fear of debt that he wanted to give his check for the whole sum and get it off his mind. Finally a meeting of the endorsers was held, and Mr. Greeley put on his spectacles, took up his bond, and dolefully read over the conditions. "They say I write an infernally bad hand," said Greeley, "but they can read it plain enough when it gets on one of these things."

PERSONAL.

A private letter received at San Francisco from the Naval Engineer of the Russian fleet at Shanghai says Alexis will reach Hong Kong early in June, visit Honolulu in the summer-months, and arrive in San Francisco in September.

—James Quigley, appointed to the Naval Academy from the Buffalo District, is a native of Oshawa, Ont. 16 years of age, of Irish parentage.

—President Grant is putting in order his old cottage at Long Branch, and has built a handsome villa some 200 feet in the rear.

—The executors of the will of Miss Nabby Joy, of Boston, has distributed among 53 individuals $44,170, and given to 66 charitable and trade societies $236,000.

—Agassiz and party will be at Panama on July 1, and return overland in October. They have sent home fifty-five cases of specimens.

—Mrs. Jane A. Eames, of Concord, N. H., has presented the High School of that city a large collection of minerals and curiosities, gathered by her various travels in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Among them is a complete set of Austrian minerals, as well as Swiss,—the first bought of the State Geologist of Austria; the second coming from the neighborhood of Mount Blanc.

—American dentists are now to be found in all the large cities of Europe. There are four in Paris, four in Vienna, eight in London, three in Berlin, six in St. Petersburg, one in Brussels, and two in Constantinople.

—Several city officials, in Boston, have resigned their positions, on the ground that the recent act of the Legislature, prohibiting officers of cities from making contracts or furnishing supplies to the same, disqualifies them to act.

—It is said that Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., has applied to Larkin G. Meade, the sculptor, to furnish a design for a monument for her husband, to cost $25,000.

—An Englishman has returned to London, after an absence in New Zealand of thirty years, and brings a completed poem of 14,000 lines. He is visiting old friends, and dodging the agents of the American Associated Press.

—Enoch F. Fernauld, of Madbury, N. H., plowed up a new Cardiff giant, on Tuesday, the length whereof is 7 feet 7 inches, and the breadth and thickness proportionate. When found, the roots of a massive pine were entwined about its neck, rendering compound fractures necessary to its removal.

—Mr. W. W. Corcoran having telegraphed that he expected to arrive in New York on the 20th inst. from his European tour, a number of his personal friends and other prominent citizens of Washington will meet him in New York, on his arrival, and escort him home.

—Among the rights which women enjoy in New Hampshire is that of working out their taxes on the highway. A woman at Danville was recently notified to appear and work out on the road her highway tax of four dollars. She took up her hoe, and toiled vigorously for fifteen minutes, and the tax was cancelled.

—The Bangor *Whig* says Mr. Abraham Sibley, of Great Falls Plantation, Me., who is 77 years of age, and the father of twenty children, twelve of whom are now living at home, was in Bangor a few days since trying to obtain a pension, having lost three sons in the late war. He thinks the human race is deteriorating, as a man nowadays feels proud if he can be the father of two or three children.

—Prince Kamehameha, brother of the reigning King of the Sandwich Islands, and brother-in-law to Queen Emma, who visited the United States some years ago, has passed through San Francisco *en route* to the Jesuit College at Utica, N. Y.

—A marriage in dramatic life took place on Monday at Central City, Col.,—Mr. Walters wedding Miss Bessie Phelps, on the mountain-top.

—William Gleason, a member of the Sixty-fifth New York National Guard, a Buffalo regiment, started home, intoxicated, on Monday evening, and, in an unexplained way, climbed into the rear basement window of the residence of John N. Norris, in the Boston Block. He lighted the gas in the dining-room, went to the pantry, and prepared for himself a good meal, to which he sat down and probably enjoyed himself hugely. He was found sitting at the table when the servant-girl came down to prepare the breakfast for the family.

—Dr. John Eddy, of Fulton, Ill., has spent nine months in copying the Greek Testament.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

An engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad has been testing a patent spark-catcher, which works to perfection.

—The Hon. E. Washburn, Warden of the Penitentiary, has now 1,508 prisoners in charge,—a larger number than any other Warden in the United States.

—The citizens of Urbana, at a public meeting, passed resolutions, denouncing as a nuisance the distillery of Messrs. S. & D. Wilson.

—Thomas G. Hinckley, an old citizen of Adams County, celebrated his 80th birthday on the 13th inst., at the residence of R. W. Hinckley, in Richfield,—nearly forty of his children, including grandchildren and great-grandchildren, being present. His own children living are eight, grandchildren thirty, and great-grandchildren five, besides those connected by marriage with his family.

—William Stewart, of Taylor, Ill., recently sold for $700 a Durham bull, weighing 1,825 pounds.

—Lena has this spring shipped to New York 20,000 pounds of tobacco, and as much more is in store there.

—Mrs. C. B. Bill, of Franklin, started out with a shot-gun, on Monday, and brought home six young wolves.

—The Batavia *News* says, while the hail-storm last week was at its height, the Rev. W. H. Gloss was groping his way through the intense darkness towards his home, and, while going up Batavia avenue, near the Revere House, a large hail-stone struck him on the forehead, very nearly knocking him off the sidewalk, and blinding him for several moments. The stone left a black and blue mark where it struck him.

—Over 200 students are now in attendance at the Industrial University at Champaign. Among them is a young man from Athens, Greece, one from Armenia, and it is reported that two or three Japs have arrived. Commencement exercises will begin on Thursday, June 6.

WISCONSIN.

The dairymen and cheese-makers of Kenosha County have formed a Board of Trade for the sale of dairy-produce. R. S. Houston was chosen President.

—Mrs. Barbara Robertson, of Somers, has sold a pair of White Durham steers, weighing, respectively, 1,430 and 1,630 pounds, for $168.30.

—The City of Manitowoc is to vote, on the 7th of June, on the proposition to issue its bonds to the amount of $75,000 in aid of the Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad, on condition that the road shall be completed between Milwaukee and Manitowoc on or before the 1st of January, 1874.

—The oldest school-house in Wisconsin was built at Robinson's Mill, near Green Bay, about 1820, and the first teacher was Captain Curtis, a retired army officer.

INDIANA.

The articles for the consolidation of the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air Line Railroad with the St. Louis, Mount Carmel & New Albany Railroad Company were filed with the Secretary of State of Indiana, May 22.

Work on the tunnel under the railroads on Illinois street, Indianapolis, is rapidly progressing. The plan is to make a passage-way for vehicles under the railroads, thus securing the former against accident.

MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids is to have a street-railway through South Division street to the fair grounds.

—Erastus Cooley, a resident of Sand Lake, has been arrested for an attempt to Utahlize the gentle sex of Michigan for his own matrimonial career.

—The squirrels of Michigan died off by the barrel last winter, the cold weather cutting off their commissary supplies.

—There are 22 saw-mills at Muskegon, most of which have doubled their capacity this winter, and are now running day and night, with two gangs of hands. The daily lumber product of Muskegon will be about 2,000,000 feet, besides lath.

—A Mackinaw firm pack fish in ice for shipment.

—The Rev. Dr. Tusten, of Grand Rapids, is about to go to Europe with a party of young ladies, accompanied also by his wife and sister. Among those who are going are Misses Annie and Isabel Nelson and Nellie Miller, all of that city; Miss Hall, of Ionia; Miss Fenton, of Flint; Miss Lewis, of Detroit; and perhaps two or three others. They will travel through Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and will be gone some eight or ten months.

MINNESOTA.

Patrick O'Gorman, an old citizen of St. Paul, died last Tuesday at Lakeland.

—The Merchants' National Bank is a new institution at St. Paul. Maurice Auerbach is President, and Charles Nichols Cashier.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Some Suggestions as to How They Should Act in the Present Campaign.

Speech of Major William E. Nelson.

Delivered at the Democratic Mass Meeting at Decatur, Ill., May 18.

From the Decatur Magnet.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Democrats:

I am pleased to be permitted to make a candid expression of my views in this meeting. When I signed the call upon which we are assembled, I thought that the time had come when Democrats should take counsel together. I am pleased with the temper of this meeting, and not at all disappointed in what I have heard. I expected to hear from Democrats a frank expression, and that opinions would be variant. The circumstances which surround us are novel, and it is but reasonable to expect that different minds should be differently impressed by them. But I think we have done well to have come together to hear each others' views and learn each others' minds. I feel that, as Democrats, it is essential to our efficiency that we act in unison, and that we act promptly.

I assume that there is not a Democrat here whose heart does not beat responsive to that sentiment which moves the great American Democratic heart: a love of constitutional liberty; that there is not a man of us who does not wish for himself, and his children after him, the enjoyment of that liberty under a Government of laws, amid the blessings of peace.

I take it that we will concur in the judgment that the only method of perpetuating and securing that liberty is through the appointments so wisely devised and prescribed in the Constitutions of our Governments.

I think that we all feel that the present is the most auspicious moment for the Democracy to make itself felt, and impress its views of the correct policies for the administration of the Government, which has presented itself for years.

I think that there is no difference of opinion among us, on the point that it is desirable to bring the administration of the affairs of the Government back to the principles upon which they were founded; and that, as a necessity to this end, it is indispensable that the power of the present dominant party shall be broken; and that we, as a party, can be efficient only by means of harmony of views and unity of action.

It is truly refreshing to note the late growth of respect of Grant partisans for the Democratic party as a party. It amounts almost to veneration. Their solicitude for its interests is getting to be immense. They kindly propose its course of action for it. They say to us, "Now is the time for Democrats! If ever you had a chance, now is the time! You ought to run a straight ticket by all means!" They ask us, "Are you Democrats going to let a faction, a few soreheads,—calling themselves Liberal Republicans,—swallow the Democratic party?"

Now, gentlemen, I want to answer that question by putting one or two to my interrogator. I want to ask him: "Did you ever see a sardine swallow a whale?" If he says he did, then I want him to describe the process, and tell where the sardine began on the whale when he commenced swallowing; whether, like a man, he commenced at the head, or slipped around and commenced at the tail? And, when he has told me how it was done, then I want to ask him if the sardine, after it had swallowed the whale, didn't have a good deal of whale in it,—if it didn't, in fact, look a good deal like a whale itself?

They ask us again: "Can you Democrats swallow Greeley?" I confess I am somewhat out of practice in this swallowing business. I haven't swallowed anything that tasted like a President of the United States for nearly twenty-four years. I remember that, in 1848, I managed to get down a Major General of the United States army, and a horse; he was a *white* horse too,—they called him "Old Whitie." Having been so unaccustomed to the thing, I am not altogether confident of my swallowing capacity, and don't want to say now that I can swallow Greeley, nor do I want to say that, with a liberal share of Democratic encouragement and assistance, I could not, in November next, swallow an old editor and something *white*,—say an old white hat.

But I didn't come here to swallow Mr. Greeley; that is not the question now; and I want to tell you that, in my judgment, it depends wholly on events yet to develop whether any of us ever have the opportunity to swallow Mr. Greeley, even though we might be ever so anxious. The question is, How may the Democratic party be most efficient in breaking the power of the ruling dynasty, tending as it is so rapidly to centralization and despotism?

We have heard it earnestly urged here to-day that the Republican party is split; that it is irreconcilably divided; that the men who have left it can never get back; that now is our time; that, if we will be true to our party, we can elect a good Democrat and save the party.

In the first place, let me tell you that I don't see the split yet. True, men with big heads on their shoulders and patriotic hearts in their bosoms have seen the danger and given the alarm, and have left the party of the Administration. But there are not enough of them. They didn't expect there would be enough of them from the Republican party. I want to say to you now, in all candor,—I am talking to Democrats, there are Grant Republicans sitting here listening, and Liberal Republicans listening; and what I say I know will be keenly criticised; but I have no concealments. We had just as well talk plainly, and look things squarely in the face. I say to you candidly, that I think, if the Democracy let this opportunity pass for 30 days, that there will be, at the end of that time, fewer Liberals than there are now, I may be mistaken, but that is my opinion.

Let us talk to you a little about this splitting business. You know it is a process or a result, whichever you choose to call it, that depends upon three conditions: Something to split; something to split with, and something to drive the splitting instrument. It takes the log, the wedge, and a good deal of mauling. We have two of the conditions; we want the third, a large amount of vigorous mauling; and, if there is a Democrat in this land who is not willing to maul the party of this Administration till it splits to flinders, he has certainly lost his Democratic instincts. I should like to see such a Democrat if he is around. I should look next for "an Ethiopian who could change his skin, or a leopard his spots." No, gentlemen, it isn't split wide enough yet.

No Democrat will consider it a disparagement of his party for me to say that we all know that it has not succeeded with its utmost effort to elect a President since sixteen years ago. You see, we all know there are not enough of us, and we can't make any more, it seems. If we get any help to do anything that we want done, I want you to tell me where it is to come from? Everyone knows that it must be from some of our fellow citizens who have hitherto voted the Republican ticket. We Democrats know, and these Liberal Republicans know, and these Grant Republicans know, and everyone knows, that, if the Administration party of the Republican party is to be defeated, it is to be by the united effort of the Democracy and the Liberals.

But about this splitting: The most sanguine advocate of the policy of a regular nomination by the Democracy cannot hope for a better thing in that way than for the Liberals, by their own energies, to split the Republican party into halves. Now, suppose this is done, and half the Republican party votes for Mr. Greeley, and the other half for Mr. Grant; and suppose that we Democrats, every man of us, like so many boys on a "burning deck," vote for some good Democrat. What then? I want to tell you that I fear to risk that. I fear that that division of the popular vote would result in a non-election by the people, and that the election would go, under the Constitution, to the House of Representatives. In such an event, the election would have to be made in the House before the 4th of next March. Does anybody doubt how it would go? Will any Democrat feel better for having helped to elect Mr. Grant that way than he would if he voted for him at once?

But good, faithful Democrats say, "Wait for the Baltimore Convention. Don't be too precipitate. We don't know just yet what's what."

True enough; but isn't it time we Democrats were looking into things for ourselves a little, so as to have some opinion of our own as to what is going to be "what"? I know that it is a necessity, under our relations to the political affairs of the country, and in order that individual opinions and individual men shall be aggregated so as to give force to the opinion through multitude of number, that we must have political parties and party organization. That I know. I am not objecting to that. What I am objecting to is, while I know that Baltimore must announce for the party the final conclusion of the party, by which it must act as an organized party, I am unwilling that that final opinion, which is to govern the party, shall be manufactured at Baltimore, and not till the 9th of July.

The safe theory of authoritative party Conventions is that they be composed of delegates advised of the will of the masses, and therefore able to express it,—delegates who go for no other purpose than that of giving that will expression by the voice of the majority. Any other theory of a National Convention is at war with the theory of this Government, and a libel upon the intelligence of the American people.

If we, the People, who do the voting, are not to think, or say, or act, until we are informed by a Party Convention what to think, what to say, and how to act, then let me be disfranchised by a statute at once. I would as soon be a slave of one sort of tyranny as another. If I am to be a serf, I shall not cavil long about the name of my despot. No, my countrymen, we have been too indifferent as to both our interests and duties as American citizens, blest with the privileges and charged with the responsibilities of a self-governing people.

Let us arouse ourselves, shake off our lethargy, and look about us. As a people, we have been so intent upon those individual private interests which came specially under our personal control, to the almost total neglect of our political interests and duties, that we have allowed political tricksters and managers, who had a dearer interest than ours at their hearts (their own bread and butter,—yea, great, overgrown fortunes), to make slates, hold midnight caucuses, manipulate conventions, and make nominations, and then, with our hands folded as meekly as so many saints, we have marched to the ballot-box and had the honor of recording their edicts, and I believe to-day that our national and party calamities have come of it.

What I insist upon is, that the thought and wisdom shall ascend, if we must call it ascending, from the People to the Conventions in mighty volumes. I don't propose disorganization. No, but I do want the people to be more vigilant. Patrick Henry said that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and I believe he was an observer and meant what he said.

To-day, and for seven long years, men by multiplied thousands are and have been disfranchised in States of this Union. To-day, by act of Congress, the President of the United States can, at his pleasure, place bayonets around your ballot-boxes in Illinois; and yet we sleep. To-day "Liberty has the bugle to her lip" and sounds the alarm. Such men as Trumbull, Schurz, Davis, Brown, Palmer, Koerner, Swett, Dubois, Rummel, Welson, Hecker, and others too numerous to name here, have heard and started.

We have had one terrible war in this country to settle one principle as to the delicate and complex relations of our systems of Government,—the Indissolubility of the Federal Union. The men I have mentioned, with their hosts of compatriots, now propose, through the peaceful agencies of the Constitution, to assert that other fundamental principle,—the right of Local Self-Government through the agency of the State Constitutions. These men will not go back. They have struck their tents, and moved their columns on the march toward the accomplishment of this high purpose. They have burnt their bridges behind them, and are pressing boldly to the field. Do Democrats have any sympathy with their purpose?

Why, gentlemen, let me ask you, Who is finding fault with the Cincinnati Platform? If I had never heard of Carl Schurz, or the Liberal Movement, or the Cincinnati Convention, and had met that Cincinnati Platform straggling round, I should have said, "Come, you are an old acquaintance of mine; I know you; I will take care of you."

But, we are asked, "Do you Democrats propose to lend your influence as a party to this Liberal Republican movement, which proposes that 'sore-headed' Liberals shall furnish the brains and office-holders, while the Democracy is expected to give brawn, and muscle, and voting numbers?"

This is an insidious appeal to our pride and prejudice as mere partisans, loving our party better than our country; an appeal to a low, sordid cupidity, which loves private gain through the chances of getting an office, better than it loves principle or its country. It is an appeal that does injustice alike to the sense and patriotism of Democrats. The thought of this hour is far above the chance to get an office by cracking a party lash. I am not uneasy about the offices. Everybody knows that, if this Liberal movement succeeds, the offices will be filled, for awhile at least, with the purest men in the country; and I want to say that not near all that class of men in the country are yet identified with that movement.

The offices (some, not all I hope) will remain, and will have to be filled; but if you will just reflect a moment, you will see that that matter will adjust itself of itself, the same way that the little boy knew his father, "just as easy!"

But it is said, "If these Liberals are in earnest,—if they want to do what they say they do,—why don't they just join us?" Well, did you ever think what it is that make us ask that question? Don't they want to accomplish the same thing we want accomplished? Can't you think of some reason why it may be that they don't want to join us,—that is, "our party"? Can't you think of some reason why may be it would be wisest for them to do so? Wouldn't we like to have them all join us? If they should do so, we would be together, wouldn't we? And there would be enough of us to do something then? Suppose we act with them in this campaign, if we can't "join," and if it is deemed best not to "join the Republicans."

Suppose that I, and my friend who sits to my left here, were each on the road, drawing a loaded wagon, and across the road lay a log which obstructed our passage, we would both want the log removed, wouldn't we? Suppose it was too heavy for one of us to remove it by his single force; suppose that each knew that, and that he should say to me, "Nelson, get down and help me roll this log out of the way," and suppose I should fly off the handle and say, "No, sir. You must be getting smart; you're rather fast. You knew I wanted that log moved as bad as you did. If you had had the manners to wait three breaths, I should have invited you to help me; but since you are so brash, you can just help yourself."

In such a homely instance as that, you might be able to form a high opinion of my "pluck." You might say, "There's the true grit for you;" but let me ask you what would you think of my judgment?

It has been intimated that there was a disposition in this meeting to trick somebody. Now, if there is anything I detest, it is a deception, or a trick, imposed when and where our confidence puts us off our guard. I did not come here to-day to be tricked, nor have I any purpose to be a party to any trick.

I had supposed it might be desirable for this meeting to make some expression, and I prepared this paper; but I do not propose to offer it. I shall simply read it, by your indulgence, as my view:

We, a portion of the Democracy of Mason County, in mass-meeting assembled, recognize the fact that, under our form of Government, whatever policies may be adopted in its administration, must affect our people alike, whether we be Democrats or Republicans, that those interests are essentially the same, that, while we have united in one desire for the common good, our differences of opinion in the past have been as to means and not as to the end; and now, as Democrats, we hail with gladness the fact that we are enabled to share so fully with so large a portion of our Republican fellow citizens the same convictions as to the interests and duties which concern the present.

We do, therefore, declare, That, as Democrats, who pay taxes and cast ballots, we have the right, at this time, to hold the same opinions on the same subjects which are entertained by Republicans, and which have been so well expressed at Cincinnati, and, with our Democratic brethren of New York, we do not hesitate to declare "That we believe that all patriotic citizens can unite upon the platform adopted at Cincinnati."

We further declare, That we think "the course best calculated to secure the triumph of these principles" is for the Democratic masses at once to recognise them, and extend assurance of co-operation in giving them practical effect; they are not novel doctrines to the Democratic mind.

Further, That we do not understand how delegates in National Convention can speak for the People until the people have spoken for themselves; and we deprecate and repel that spirit of dictation which commands Democrats to be silent till they shall be taught a shibboleth.

We, therefore, invite our fellow-Democrats to assemble in every county, and take counsel of each other, and let their voice be heard; that voice will be heeded. We know no higher interest in this crisis than those of the People.

Fellow-citizens, I have given you frank utterances,—rather disjointed and rambling, it is true. We will have to have County Conventions, and State Conventions, and Convention at Baltimore; and, as organized Democrats, we must act upon the expressions of those Conventions; but to-day we are expressing individual opinion, making individual suggestions, and, for myself, as one Democrat, I do not propose, in the days that are to come, with the consequences of a failure of this popular uprising, to be blamed. The ghost of the hopes and opportunities of this hour shall not haunt and upbraid me. I intend to be in a condition to say to it, "I did it not."

EX-GOVERNOR HEBERT, OF LA.

He Declares That "All the Roads from Greeley Lead to Grant."

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 20, 1872.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:

I agree with you: "The Democratic party has organized defeat too long."

I am glad to see the able and zealous support that the *Times* is giving to the Cincinnati nominees, and I have no doubt your articles meet a cordial response from a large majority of the people of Louisiana.

I have watched with much interest this movement in the Republican party that lately culminated at Cincinnati, and have seen in it the only possible solution of our national disorders.

I have felt that the Democratic party, unaided by a fragment of the opposition, was utterly powerless to cope with the Administration in its gigantic struggle to protract its power. Remembering the course of our people in Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, I have watched and waited for the hour and the opportunity when we could nationalize the policy under the aegis of which they have been delivered from Radical bondage and oppression. The hour and the occasion have come. A portion of the Republican party, wearied and disgusted with the excesses and orgies of the National Administration, has boldly renounced its support and challenged it to conflict in the interests of good government and National reform. It has denounced the course of General Grant, and, adopting an unexceptional platform, has nominated its candidates and put itself upon the country.

It has bravely engaged a common enemy all along the line. Now, I say it is the duty of the great Democratic party of the Union to bring up its legions and battalions to its support, and, accepting its color-bearers, to aid in winning the fight it has so nobly begun.

For more than twelve months our Democratic press and leading Democratic statesmen have indulged in no uncertain voice in this matter. They have said, in substance that, without recruits, it was impossible to defeat General Grant; that there was no use in taking anew the census of their party; that so thoroughly entrenched was President Grant behind his patronage, money-bags, and bayonets, that a powerful division from the Republican party alone promised any hope of success. They did more, and urged the discontented Republicans to go on in their good work, and give us a good platform at Cincinnati, and that they would take their ticket, asserting that the time-honored Democratic motto has been always, *Principia, non homines.* This was the tone and temper of the Democracy from Maine to California. These people have acted on this implied pledge and have given us a platform and candidates at Cincinnati. I say the Democratic party of the country must indorse this ticket or forfeit its character for sincerity and good faith. It is under an implied obligation to do this quite as strong as though it were a covenant contained in a sealed instrument, and no artful dodging can escape from its committal.

We of the South have lost much by the war, but we feel we have saved our honor. We cannot afford to make ourselves liable to the suspicion of want of faith, which a third ticket, at this time, would lay heavily at our door. No, I say we should take this ticket and support it cordially and earnestly, and not only that, but we should say to our Northern Democratic friends that, if they wish to maintain any influence or authority over us, they must come up and do likewise. We are in no situation to subject ourselves to the charge of shuffling or equivocation, nor do I think our Northern allies are either.

The Southern people are, at this hour, aliens in this Government. Out of fourteen States south of the Potomac, there is not one represented in General Grant's Administration. On the Supreme Bench they have not one member domiciled, even, in their midst. They have no representatives abroad. The National Government treats them as provinces, and appoints its officials, not from among their own citizens, but sends down satraps from the North. All this we could stand, except as showing the sectional tendencies of the present Government; this is the least of our troubles. But soldiers are kept in our midst, and the sunset gun and the shoulder straps remind us daily that the war is *not over;* and every now and then the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* admonishes us that the citizen is not "safe" from "seizure." Every day witnesses the arbitrary arrest, in the States of Mississippi and South Carolina, of unoffending citizens, and their confinement in loathsome jails.

When our people are shown the road to deliverance from a Government like this, they are not disposed to stand "on the order of their going but go at once" into it. And all the severe talk of the New York *World*, and the invective of Mr. Voorhees about Mr. Greeley's "record," fall upon dull, if not suspicious, ears. The Southern people fear the "Greeks," who bear them the "present" of a third ticket at such an hour of their peril. They think "it has no business there at such a time."

I have no taste or time to discuss the merits of the candidates presented at Cincinnati. The platform on which they are nominated, and on which they accept and pledge themselves to carry out, contains all our people ask or wish. I will say this much, however, Mr. Greeley is quite as acceptable on the score of "record" to the Southern people as Mr. Adams, Judge Davis, or Mr. Trumbull. They were all Republicans and Abolitionists in their day, and have said offensive things to and of the South. Of them all, however, Mr. Greeley is the only one who, when the war was over, was in favor of its being over "sure enough," and nobly advocated universal amnesty and a kind and considerate policy toward the South. I believe him to be the best candidate the Convention could have chosen. He has never been a sneak. His principles he has never concealed. It is not what he was, but what he *is*. We like him for what he is. He suits us now, and we will vote for him.

One word more, and I have done. This is a battle of Titans in which we are about to engage. An unscrupulous Administration, such as General Grant's, will use every means to prolong its existence. One instrumentality it will resort to will be to buy all the Democrats that can be bought, to go for a "straight" ticket, and "die in the last ditch."

All I have to say is, that such Democrats will bear watching very closely. All the roads from Greeley lead to Grant.

Very respectfully, P. O. HEBERT.

M. E. GENERA[L CONFERENCE].

The First Day of Ep[iscopal Elec]tions.

An Impressi[ve] Scene.

Sketch of the Lives of the Newly-Chose[n] Bishops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 22.

The great day [...] over; the climax of Episcopal elections is [...] the calm night of the session is past, and [...] tudes of weary, settles down upon multi- [...] deep suspense, but happy, souls, who, in long, oppressive [...] have waited through the signal of success [...] hours, to hear at last the hearts, whose ho[...] upon sad and wounded moment; upon bra[...] of years have faded in a rise rebounding fro[...] young hearts, which laurels on a future fi[...] the earth to win their men, who, from the s[...] d; and upon five godly day, have come for[...] rite of the momentous highest honors of th[...] crowned with the [...] Church on earth.

THE SCENE

at the opening of th[...] Conference was most impressive. The v[...] st auditorium, to the topmost galleries, w[...] as crowded with eager faces, watching the [...] order of battle; while, in solid ranks [...] the four hundred men who rep[...] sent the millions in all the five divis[...] s of the globe, sat in unwonted silence, [...] ting for the opening of the books of Fate, [...] here they might read the choice of Heave[...] the eight new leaders of the hosts of th[...] Lord. And first a hymn was sung,—its solem[...] harmonies rising and swelling, wave on w[...] e, till the great temple thrilled and tren[...] led with the mighty song. Then there w[...] the voice of prayer, quiet at first, but ris[...] g into tones of earnest supplication for H[...] ven's largest grace to rest upon the assem[...] y, and guide the great decisions it was soo[...] to give.

When all seemed [re]ady for the vote, up rose a doughty part[...]

A VOTE BY S[EPARATE ORDERS,]

with the evident int[...], and called for certain crafty candid[...] [...] t of making gain for with the laymen. [...] se who were strongest For a time it seeme[...] strife was coming do[...] if a storm of party voice, the call was lost [...] but, by a single united body then began; [...] and voting by the Two weeks of such c[...] ning, and electioneering [...] vassing, and plan- set the Conference seet[...] [ha]d been enough to troubled waves; but, [...] and tossing like prayed on the day of prepa[...] as they had to take the case in [...] God seemed out of the restless se[...] and up another, arose the forms o[...] he after noble men, who, when they stood [...] re and chosen leaders of this Israel, seem[...] as the to have the stamp of Apostolic gra[...] deed their brows. These, in brief, are the [...] pon ries, in the order of their election. [...] to-

THOMAS BOWMAN, D. D.,

is of German and English ancestry, and was born in Columbia County, Pa., in 1818. His father and grandfather were eminent Methodists, the latter one of the earliest and most powerful of the Methodist preachers,—and he himself has been a member of that Church ever since he was 14 years of age. He graduated from Dickinson College, the Valedictorian of the class of 1837; studied law for a while, but soon entered the ministry, in which he has been highly successful. His life has, however, been chiefly spent as an educator,—twelve years as President of Dickinson Seminary, Pa., and more recently as President of the Indiana Asbury University, from which position he has now been raised to the Episcopacy. He is slight in stature, with a gentlemanly and scholarly air, a venerable head, and a pleasant countenance; a man to be loved for his sweetness and honored for his piety.

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, D.D.,

the second in order of election, is a native of Ohio. He was born Nov. 14, 1817; joined the Methodist Church in 1834, and commenced preaching two years later. During his early ministry, he pursued his studies alone, and actually completed a full college course, as well as a course of theology, carrying his books around his circuits in his saddle-bags, and becoming master of such varied learning that he afterwards filled the Chair of Chemistry and Natural History for eight years in the Baldwin University, near Cleveland, and was at the same time Acting Professor of the Hebrew language and literature. In 1860, he was elected Assistant Missionary Secretary, in which office he has won golden opinions, as may appear from the fact that he has, at four successive General Conferences, been chosen as Conference Secretary, the last three times by acclamation. He has a portly and commanding figure, is hearty and sprightly in manner, wears a face on which his feelings keep up a continual pantomime, is a quick thinker, a fine parliamentarian, and, take him for all in all, is the most popular man, except Bishop Simpson, in the whole Methodist Church.

RANDOLPH S. FOSTER, D. D.,

is a native of Ohio, and 53 years of age. While a mere boy, he joined the old Ohio Conference, and produced the most profound impression by his sermons, which were often overwhelming in pathos and personal appeal. For many years he was a leading member of the Conference, attaining distinction as a defender of the Methodist faith; and at length his commanding talents gained him a position as President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. About 10 years ago, he removed to the City of New York, where, after filling some of the chief pulpits of the Church, he was elected as President of Drew Theological Seminary, which work he with reluctance now lays down. In 1860, he, with Bishop Simpson, represented American Methodism in the British and Irish Wesleyan Conferences, and his services there are recorded as of great honor to himself and of great value to the Church. He is a solid, Puritanic kind of man, absent-minded, and often buried in philosophical reflections; but, on occasion, can bring himself to business in very apt and vigorous style. He is a safe counsellor, a steady leader, and his dignity of person and excellence of character will well maintain the Episcopal honors which, all unsought, the Church has thrust upon him.

ISAAC W. WILEY, D. D.,

was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., in 1825, and has been in the ministry twenty-nine years, five years of which he spent as a missionary in China. He has been a member of the Philadelphia, New Jersey, and Newark Conferences; was five years principal of Bennington Seminary; and, in 1864, was elected editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, the leading magazine of the Church, published at Cincinnati. He comes from the same editorial chair in which other Bishops have been trained for their high office; and his generous culture, pleasing address, and pulpit and platform ability will make him an acceptable successor to the late scholarly and affable Bishop Thompson.

SAMUEL M. MERRILL, D. D.,

is another Ohio Conference man, who first attained distinction in the theological debates which were so popular twenty years ago. The most of his ministerial life has been spent in the regular work of the itinerant ministry, from which, in 1864, he was raised to the Presiding Eldership of the Marietta District. He was a prominent member of the last General Conference in Chicago, where, by his masterly defence of the Constitution of the Church in the matter of lay delegation, he was recognized as a man of power and genius, and was elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* published at Cincinnati. He is in the full vigor of his life, and comes into the Episcopate on a rapidly-risen wave of success. He is erect and well-compacted in form, of dark complexion, of a grave and thoughtful countenance, and wears the aspect of a man in whom are hidden greater powers than he has yet had occasion to display.

There they stand, a goodly and a godly company, waiting for the three unknown, as yet, who are to join their chosen number,—waiting, too, for the holy hands which are soon to be laid upon them; and, if the rest shall be the peers of these, there will have been, indeed, a reinforcement of the holy office, for which the Church will have occasion of eternal joy. CHICAGOAN.

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SEWERA[GE].
[...] Important Me[eting] [...] City Clerk's [...]
[Con]ference Between [...] Members of Bo[ard] [...] a Council Com[mittee] [...]
Question of a [...] of Additional Se[wers] Discussed [...]
[Fr]ightful Mortality [in] the City Where [...] Insufficient Dr[ainage] [...]
[State]ment of Dr. Rauch [...] Suggestions by [...] Medill.

EASTMAN

SEWERAGE.

Important Meeting at the City Clerk's Office.

Conference Between the Mayor, Members of Boards, and a Council Committee.

Question of a Large Amount of Additional Sewerage Discussed.

Frightful Mortality in Portions of the City Where There Is Insufficient Drainage.

Statement of Dr. Rauch, and Valuable Suggestions by Mayor Medill.

A meeting of the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys of the Common Council was held in the City Clerk's office, yesterday afternoon, to consider the communication of the Board of Health in reference to sewerage, which was referred to the Committee on the 15th of last. Alderman Buehler presided, and there were present Aldermen Bailey, Busse, Wood, Cullerton, Thompson, Stone, Lagacher, McGennis, Sheridan, Mayor Medill, Dr. Rauch, Police Commissioner Sheridan, Mayor Medill, and Commissioners Prindiville and Thompson, of the Board of Public Works.

The Sanitary Superintendent recommended sewers be constructed on the following streets:

Division — Butterfield street, from Sixteenth to Twenty-second street; Fianel street, from ... to Wentworth avenue; Arnold street, from ... avenue to Twenty-second street; ... from Twenty-third to Bushnell; Elgin if practicable; Wentworth avenue, from ... to Twenty-fourth; Twentieth street, ... to Purple.

Division — Eighteenth street, from Canalport to Halsted street; Burlington, Rubie, and ... street, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth; Clark street, from Jefferson to Stewart avenue; ... street, from Jefferson street to Stewart; Mitchell street, from Morgan to Stewart if practicable; Clinton street, from Maxwell ...; Maxwell street, from Halsted to Morgan ... avenue, from Blue Island avenue ... street; DeKoven street, from ... to Beach; Farquer street from ... avenue to Halsted; Morgan from Twelfth to Harrison; ... street, ... to Harrison; Silver and Gold streets, ... to Harrison, or Gurley if practicable; ... from Morgan street to Blue Island avenue ... street from Indiana to Fourth; Peoria ... Hubbard to Fulton; Peoria street, from ... to Fourth; Fourth street, from Sangamon ... avenue; William and Augusta streets, ... avenue to Ashland avenue; Chase ... Chicago avenue to Cornell street; Noble ... Chicago avenue to Cornell street; Holt ... Chicago avenue to Cornell street; ... from Milwaukee avenue to Augusta.

Division — On Grace, Penn, Pleasant, Otis, ... streets.

Dr. Rauch was called on for a statement, and said a large portion of the sewerage recommended in his recent communication to the Council was recommended by him in a report made to the Council in 1867, which was based upon the ... of cholera. The whole report was based upon the mortality that had occurred in the streets named for the last six years. With ... certain districts on the North Side, they were omitted because the density of population ... so great there as elsewhere. Another ... occasioned the recommendation, was ... connections should be made with the ... possible. In only one or two instances would brick sewers be required. Some sewers recommended had already been ... to be constructed. Mr. Clark, the Sewerage Engineer, intended to take the ... and mark off such sewers, but ... not done so. On Penn and ... small streets the contracts had been let, ... pipe was on the ground at the time of the fire destroyed. He could have recommended ... he thought those asked for necessary ... At the time the first report was made there was every prospect that there would ... but now there is no such prospect. ... of Health had found, upon a careful ... of the history of all the cases of ... that occurred in this city and other ... that cholera generally follows the lines of ... location of sewerage, taking into consideration the density of population. He intended ... for additional sewerage in all ... of the city. After a consultation with Mr. Clark, the Sewerage Engineer, ... not hesitate to say that a larger amount of ... in a sanitary point of view, could be accomplished by spending the same amount on the ... named than anywhere else. The object of ... of Health was to do the most good ... least expenditure of money. From ... $120,000 would be sufficient for the ... recommended. A district to which he ... call especial attention, to was that ... Sixteenth street, and a little north ... no drainage there at all in some places ... addition of the soil had a great deal to do ... drainage. In the Fifteenth Ward it was ... entirely clay, and the necessity for drainage ... very great. A large amount of money ... expended in that ward for drains, but ... necessary in order to make the locality ... The effect upon the health was not ... would have been had the soil ... He did not go very far east on the ... for the reason that the population ... very dense there, and it was not ... Sewers were ordered for Pleasant, and Otis streets last fall. There were ... streets on the North Side that ought to be ... but he had not recommended it, for the ... that the fire had destroyed all the houses ...

The sewerage in the Fourth and Fifth ... on the South Side, was on a much larger ... comparatively speaking, than in the Sixth ... The ground was higher, and the expense ... be greater. He had recommended no ... there, but it was very much needed. ... district bounded by Archer and Wentworth ... and Bushnell street is not ... over much, but the mortality ... great in consequence of the ... sewerage. The mortality in the Eighth ... had increased in consequence of the condition of several of its densely populated streets. ... portion of the Ninth Ward was well sewered ... the influence upon mortality was very ... It had been noticed that the mortality ... just in proportion to the number of feet ... pipe laid. There were one or two places in ... Ward where only a pipe sewer is ... and one in the Twelfth Ward. It was ... to go into the Thirteenth and ... Wards, but he could not on account of ... of sewerage which had been adopted ... a densely populated district in the ... Ward, and the mortality in its vicinity was fearful. It is one of the ... wards in the city, and its ... had increased from want of drainage ... construction of the sewers on the streets ... do more good than on any other ... Streets had been left out, undoubtedly ... report had been carefully made out, and ... think any changes were necessary.

The Mayor was requested to give his views, ... he preferred to hear first what the Committee had to say.

The Chairman said that pieces of brick sewer ... in Milwaukee and Chicago avenues ... the one already laid. The property-owners proposed improving those thoroughfares ... street west, and needed the sewer ... work in the block pavement was commenced.

Ald. Thompson remarked that Butterfield ... not provided for. It was a densely ... street.

... said he had all the data when he ... report, but his object was to make ... go as far as possible.

Ald. Thompson asserted that there had not ... of sewerage put in south of Sixteenth ... two years.

Ald. Bailey said there was over three feet of ... the ditches in his ward (the Eighth) and ... thickly settled. It was within the fire ... and no buildings could be erected, because the foundations were bad. There were ... streets there that ought to have been ... long ago. A portion of the Ninth Ward ... same condition, as was the Sixth. ... could be put in order, that the people ... up substantial houses.

... desired to know how much sewer ... there was on hand.

Ald. Bailey said he understood there was about ...

... had been informed by the Board of Public Works, a short time ago, that there was ... $20,000. He would like to know if that would be absorbed by the streets named. ... said the one mill tax last year ... $288,000 if it was all collected. The ... reduced the value of property so much ... would have to come off, which would ... $300. Fully $8,000 could be deducted as ... and there would be but $220,000 of ... tax. The coming year probably $240,000 ... be realized. It was his impression that ... year's tax had been spent before the ... amount of available funds would be ... a smaller sum.

Ald. ... remarked that the Comptroller said ... amount this year from the one mill tax ... go beyond $200,000 or $250,000. Between ... $30,000 more than last year's tax had ... expended.

Ald. Lagacher thought there ought to be more ... on the North Side. One of the streets ... should be left out, and Sedgwick between Sigel and Hurlbut should be ... That street was built up, and a ... badly needed.

Ald. Busse also appealed for the North Side. ... said, was entitled to as much sewerage ... other Divisions. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards were very badly off for sewerage.

The Mayor, having procured some statistics ... the Comptroller, desired to make another ... He said the tax ordered to be levied ... last municipal year, for sewerage purposes, was only half a mill. The mill was asked ... the Council reduced those half. The half ... produced $114,872. Up to this date according to the Comptroller's books, there had been ... $126,360. There were also some small ... bills. These figures showed that the ... already overdrawn to the amount of ... from $7,000 to $10,000, which was not ... as he feared. If a one mill ... ordered for this year, from $240,000 to ... could be realized—twice as much as had ... expended last year for sewerage and extensions. His advice to the Committee would be, first, make out a list of the quantity of ... that could be got along with ... in the ... and submit to him the number of ... for the different streets and get ... an estimate of the expense. If they ... to order a certain number of thousand ... sewers, without knowing what it will ... they would be working in the dark. If they agreed upon wishes that the money ... it would be very easy to increase ... absorb all the funds. If the ... fixed by law was overrun they would ... to sit down and revise the estimates, ... off and shorten up. Another suggestion ... to make was, that the Committee ... that portion of the city need sewers the ... He was inclined to subscribe to the recommendations of the Sanitary Superintendent, because he had gone over the ground carefully. ... was the greatest need for sewerage inside ... fire limits, for the obvious reason that ... brick structures cannot be built for want ... foundation. The ground was full ... in some places, and it must be ... in order to put foundations in. Therefore, portions of the city within the fire limits that are not sewered should be favored as ... possible. If the Aldermen would go over the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards, they would find people living together about as closely packed as they can be. The drainage there was fearfully bad, and the increased sickness arising from this defect was appalling. If they could learn how many lives were lost on account of no sewerage they would be astonished. The hearses that went to the cemeteries day after day, the reports of the Board of Health, and the death of their own friends, told the tale. There should be more sewerage than the money will permit. The only question was, where will it do the most good. His recommendation would be to be as liberal as possible to the unsewered portions of the city within the fire limits,—not in the way of large mains, but in connections with small pipes. The stagnant, dirty, filthy water must be got rid of. It runs under the houses, and breeds disease in every chamber. $150,000 expended in small sewers would do a great deal of good.

Ald. Thompson asked if there was a sewer south of Sixteenth street, between State street and the river.

Dr. Rauch thought there was one, but he was not sure.

Ald. Sherwood moved that the members of the Committee make out a list of the sewers they think are absolutely necessary in their respective wards, and submit them to the Board of Health and Board of Public Works. If there were too many, those which the Boards considered unnecessary could be eliminated. This, he thought, was the only feasible way to settle the sewerage question.

Mr. Prindiville remarked that there was scarcely a sewer mentioned in the report of Dr. Rauch, that had not been ordered to be constructed by the Common Council. He read a long list of sewers ordered, some of which had been built, but not paid for.

Ald. Bailey said the Board of Public Works was in the habit of running the sewers out on the prairies where they were not needed, and neglecting streets that were thickly populated. It was a fact, and he could prove it.

Ald. Thompson said that there was not a house on one street which had been mentioned by Mr. Prindiville.

Ald. Stone remarked that there was no such street; at least it had not been cut through; yet, according to Mr. Prindiville, a sewer had been laid there.

Ald. McGennis said Ald. Sherwood's motion was too sweeping. The Chairman of the Finance Committee had told him that a one mill tax, under the former system of assessment, gave somewhere in the neighborhood of $280,000. That would be reduced by depreciation of property by the fire at least thirty per cent, leaving $200,000. The sewerage fund was already overdrawn $50,000, and not from $11,000 to $20,000, as the Mayor had stated. This would leave $150,000 for sewers to be built in 1872. The money cannot be collected before October, 1873, and, from the way money was coming in now on the taxes of 1871, very little will be realized up to the time of the sale. He hoped the Aldermen would bear in mind these facts when they were making their estimates for sewers. The death rate was the best test they could get, and the sewers recommended by the Sanitary Superintendent should be taken as a standard.

The question was then put on the motion, and it was agreed to.

Dr. Rauch said it was important that the sewerage be completed this summer; therefore no time should be lost. The summer will be very wet, and the mortality would be greatly increased in the districts he had named if sewers were not put in.

Mr. Prindiville also urged that no time be lost. Action should be taken immediately, in order that the Finance Committee can consider it, and report it with the Appropriation bill.

A motion that the lists be handed to the Board of Public Works by 12 m. on Monday was agreed to.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Annual Estimates Submitted by the Committee on Finance.

Total Taxable Property in the County, $93,935,558—Estimated Expenditures for the Fiscal Year, $1,344,016.68.

One Dollar and Forty-Two Cents on the $100 to Be Levied as Taxes.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the President, who was out of town, the meeting was called to order by Commissioner Wahl. There were also present Messrs. Ashton, Crawford, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, and Harrison.

Mr. Harrison, from the Finance Committee, reported the following:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Commissioner Harrison, May 20, 1872, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report as follows: First, That the valuation returned by the Assessors and Railroad Companies for assessment of 1871, shows a total valuation in the county of $93,935,558. Second, The estimated expenditures of the County for the fiscal year ending Dec. 1, 1872, are $1,344,016.68, as seen by the following schedule of estimates:

DEBT CONTRACTED PRIOR TO THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1870.

Interest on $2,500,000 war bonds, 7 per cent	$175,000
Interest on $150,000 war bonds, 6 per cent	9,000
Interest on $250,000 public building bonds, 7 per cent	17,500
Coupon orders maturing July 1, 1872	400,000
Interest on same	28,000
Amount of debt account	$629,500

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Circuit Court—	
Five Judges salary of each from county, $4,000	$20,000
Stationery for said court	15,000
Superior Court—	
Three Judges salary of each $4,000	12,000
Stationery for said Court	12,000
County Court—	
One Judge—salary	5,000
Stationery for said Court and Clerk's office	6,000
County Clerk, his commissions or salary, say	12,000
Dieting prisoners in Jail	24,000
Insane Asylum	50,000
Poor House and Paupers	200,000
County Hospital	40,000
Three engineers	3,700
Superintendent Public Charities	2,500
County Attorney	1,500
County Agent	1,800
County Watchman	800
Two janitors $900 and $75 per month	1,620
Three County Physicians, $1,800, $1,500, and $600	3,900
Two County Wardens, $1,000 and $1,200	2,200
Repairs and improvements for accommodation of county offices	20,000
Election expenses	13,000
County Superintendent of schools	1,100
Per diem and Committee time of Board of Commissioners	15,000
Normal School	10,000
Contingent expenses, say	50,000
Bailiffs for all courts	10,000
Jury certificates for all courts	150,000
State's Attorney fees	1,000
Interest on $200,000, 5½ year bonds	14,000.00
Interest on $600,000 fire bonds, partly sold	33,000.00
Errors, abatements, and commissions	21,000.00
Total	$704,516.68

The valuation is $93,935,558 on which 75 cents on the $100 valuation will give $704,516.68, and 67 cents on the $100 valuation will give $629,388.23. The amount of $704,516.68 being for county purposes, and the amount of $629,388.23 being to pay indebtedness contracted to 8th day of August, A. D. 1870.

AMOUNTS TO BE COLLECTED.

The amounts to be collected in each town in the County, for town purposes, as shown be certificates of Town Clerk on file are as follows:

West Chicago, interest on Park bonds	$22,344.57
West Chicago other indebtedness	12,000.00
South Chicago	11,748.00
North Chicago	6,000.00
Riverside	9,628.84
Hyde Park	70,000.00
Lyons	9,661.10
Lake	40,600.00
Lemont	5,800.00
Palos	8,841.82
Hanover	775.00
Thornton	1,600.00
Cicero	80,000.00
Lake View, ten mills on the dollar.	
Niles	1,500.00
Calumet	1,900.00
Worth	4,400.00
Maine	1,689.00
Rich	1,600.00
Leyden	3,300.00
New Trier	1,835.10
Orland	640.00
Bloom	1,226.82
Evanston	975.00
Proviso	7,105.00
Elk Grove	325.04
Northfield	730.00
Palatine	300.00
Schaumburg, 3 mills on the dollar; Wheeling, $1,000, and 25 cents on each $100 valuation	

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CARTER HARRISON,
JOHN HERTING,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
CHRISTIAN WAHL,
Committee on Finance.

Mr. Harrison moved that the report be adopted, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Harrison offered the following:

WHEREAS, The assessment made pursuant to the order of this Board and an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois entitled, "An act to provide for the reassessment and taxation of property where the records of assessments have been lost or destroyed, and to authorize the reassessment or the statement of taxes in certain cases," approved Feb. 29, 1872, has been completed and the rolls thereof have been returned to the several Town Assessors of Cook County; therefore,

Resolved, That 75 cents on the $100 be and the same is hereby levied upon the taxable property, both real and personal in the County of Cook for county purposes; also that 67 cents on the $100 be and the same is hereby levied upon the taxable property in said county for the purpose of paying indebtedness of the county existing on the 8th day of August, 1870, making a total of $1.42 on the $100 to be levied as aforesaid.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Board then took a recess until 2 o'clock today.

Doty's Washer and Wringer.

You cannot do a better thing for your wife on a washing day than provide her a Doty Washer and a Universal Wringer. It will keep aches from her back and arms, wrinkles from her forehead, and roughness from her hands. It will do the work of a hired woman and save your linen from being scrubbed out, and her temper from being chafed out.—*New York Weekly Tribune, March 22.*

California Sunday Train.

The Government Overland Mail train will leave Chicago to-morrow at 10 a. m. via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on main line, and connecting at Omaha with Union Pacific Express train for Denver and San Francisco. Tickets via Chicago & Northwestern, or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads will be taken on this train.

Burnett's Cocoaine

makes the hair glossy and beautiful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Washington is to lose a landmark in the removal of the Van Ness mausoleum, on H street.

—Kelley's Island swarms with fishermen from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, who have rare sport with the black bass.

—Omaha will extend its street-car line to the extreme end of Council Bluffs, with a 10-cent fare.

—The wood chopped by the Windsor Locks (Conn.) murderers—the last work they did—is now being sold at Thompsonville.

—Six miles of the track of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad remain to be laid in Charles County, Md., and the road will be in operation in June.

—The clerks of eighteen of the leading banks of New Orleans have formed an Association.

—A new tree replaces the venerable larch which for so many years marked the spot in the old Granary burying-ground, Boston, where were laid the bodies of those slain in the massacre of March 5, 1770.

—When a prison in Switzerland becomes vacant, a white flag is hoisted on its towers to apprise the world of the fact; and such a standard now waves over the battlements of the jail at Moutiers.

—When the first public institution was established in South Boston, land advanced from $100 to $1,000 per acre. Now, the removal of all the public institutions would increase the value of the land there 10 per cent.

—Windsor, Ont., is to have a new hotel, 81 by 110 feet, four stories, with Mansard roof, to be completed by September.

—A company of Boston men have recently purchased a large tract of land in Hyannis, a village on the south shore of Cape Cod, intending to establish there a comfortable and civilized watering place.

—It is said in San Francisco that, some fifteen years ago, under a fee of $50 to the Coroner for an inquest, and $20 for a coffin, one Celestial corpse cost the city and county $5,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, ... feet corner South Park Boulevard and Oakwood-av.
172 feet corner Vincennes and Oakwood-av.
572 feet Oakwood-av., west of Vincennes av.
40 feet Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth st.
24 feet Vincennes-av., corner of Fortieth-st.
55 feet Vincennes-av., corner Bowen-av.
404 feet Wabash-av., northwest corner Forty-seventh.
50 feet Wabash-av., north of Forty-eighth st.
50 feet Wabash-av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth sts.
100 feet Indiana-av., southwest corner Forty-eighth-st.
200 feet Michigan-av., southeast corner Forty-eighth.
154 feet Indiana-av., southeast corner Fifty-third st.
316 feet Prairie-av., four corners Fifty-third-st.
1,150 feet Calumet-av., four corners Fifty-third-st.
900 feet South Park-av., corner Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
40 feet Forty-second-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
225 feet Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove-av.
75 feet State-st., Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts.
220 feet Calumet-av., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW 2-STORY FRAME houses, detached, corner Hermitage-av. and York-st.; very cheap and on easy terms. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, NO. 339 Mitchell-st.—Lots on Sixteenth-st. and Blue Island-av., suitable for business and manufactories. Lots for residences on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., outside the fire limits and near the street cars. Also a story house, lot and barn, near the cars, for sale or rent. No. 335 Mitchell-st.

FOR SALE—PRIME BUSINESS PROPERTY, ... feet on Twelfth-st., with two corners, just west of Halsted-st., the centre of a great population, and on a natural thoroughfare. Very desirable. Will be sold at a bargain. Also 127 feet corner Madison and Seeley-av. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—NEW TWO-STORY and basement brick house of 11 rooms and lot ... 118 feet deep to an alley, No. 1349 Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AND ROBEY-STS.—TWO lots corner of Indiana and Robey-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—50 OR 100 FT FRONT on Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—CHOICE BRICK house with barn, on the South Side; good location, all modern improvements, possession at once. B. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$2,900 WILL BUY A NEAT, NEW house and lot in Cottage Grove; will take good horse and buggy toward payment. Call for AYERS, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—100x181 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., just outside the fire limits; will be sold at a bargain if taken immediately. GEORGE A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, with lot 50x182 feet, east front, near Twenty-sixth st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Large house, with lot 40x182 feet, east front, near Twenty-eighth-st.; $16,000 on very easy terms.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot near Thirtieth-st.; $9,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Elegant marble front house near Twenty-eighth st., lot 40x182, east front.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 25X125, ON TWENTY-seventh-st., just outside fire limits. Cheap. Title perfect. Apply to SAMUEL GREENE, 96 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, EITHER 10, 20, 40, or 80 acres, in Section 19, 38, 13, in Englewood, adjoining South Lynne. Wanted, cash offer. Also, 100x125 ... in Lake View, opposite the Marine Hospital, on good street, near the ... Great bargain for cash. WARREN, KEENEY & CO.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, 480 West Washington-st., near Union and Jefferson Parks offered low if taken soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 118 WEST MADison-st.
No. 71 Cassitt-st., near Fulton-st., 2-story building, with or without the lot, at a bargain, on time.
48x150, southeast corner Lake and Staunton, $4,100.
Twenty lots on Second st. and Chicago-av., near Boyne-st. $650 and $750, on long time.
Forty lots in Ricker's Park, fronting the park, and on Robey and Boyne-sts. and North-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK building, 170 Michigan-av. Inquire at the premises.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WATER-ST., NEAR Clark, 20 ft. front, full depth.
South Water-st., near State, 20 ft. front. Cheap.
Monroe-st., near Franklin, 40 ft. front. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., BETWEEN CLINton and Jefferson, 91 ft. front; alley on side and rear.
Clinton-st., near Lake, 75x150 ft.
West Washington-st., near Union, 80 ft. front. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH-st., 100x162, with frame cottage. Will be sold for what it is bringing in the next 10 days, or will sell 25 or 50 feet. GEORGE H. HESS, South east corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Forty-seventh-st., at a bargain, if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, ALL OR PART, CORNER Fifty-third and Wood-sts., at low prices, for early sale. The owner must raise some money. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, 50x177 FEET on Wabash-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. Inquire at 78 South Green-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST ...-av.; second one south of VanBuren-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., two-story frame and basement house, with lot 50x180, at a bargain; immediate possession. Inquire at room 6, No. 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORTH CLARK-st. lots, outside fire limits, at $30 to $40 per foot, on long time. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON WABASH-AV., WITH good frame house, near Thirteenth-st. ... J. A. ... AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 331 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS SOUTH OF BRIGHTON, on Archer road, ... Boulevard, at a bargain, as I am needing money. Address N 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOME—$400 LOT NEAR Ashland-av. and street cars. CLAFLIN BROS., 161 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED residence, with all modern improvements 12 rooms, all for $9x125, No. 752 West Lake-st.; all for $15,000; lot alone is worth $12,000; house and furniture cost $9,000. A great bargain for one week. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—STORE, WITH DWELLING ABOVE for two families; lot 25x125; 704 West Lake-st.; now rents for $61 per month. Inquire at 752 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND CLOSets, good as new, No. 597 West Indiana-st. G. P. BAY, No. 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—100 FINE LARGE LOTS ON HUMboldt Boulevard, and near it, for $300 each for ten days. If you want a bargain, see these lots. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW GOTHIC COTTAGE CONtaining 8 rooms; lot 45x120, on North-av., between Oakley-st. and Western-av., on very easy terms and long time. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph.

FOR SALE—88 FEET FRONT BY 92 FEET deep, on Fifth-av., 60 feet north of Monroe-st. Will sell in lots of 22 feet each.
Also 15 acres at Brighton, fronting Western-av., near horse cars. W. H. PHARE, 218 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80 LOTS ON NORTH-AV., Leavitt, and Oakley-sts., adjoining Wicker Park, at extremely low prices. If you want a good lot on easy terms and cheap, see these lots before you buy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 50 FEET FRONT, 9 rooms, bath room, closets, etc., 186 South Leavitt; thoroughly built—possession immediately. Apply 164 South Leavitt.

FOR SALE—A 9-ROOM HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-av. No. 1651. Price $1,000.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—50 FEET east front, on Third-av., near Jackson-st., opposite Custom House site and Pacific Hotel. Must be sold. Two fronts when Dearborn-st. is cut through. Other bargains in outside property on the avenues. C. W. PIERCE, real estate and note broker, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN BEFORE THE fire—Marble front house, and lot, $7,250; also several two story, and basement brick houses, and lots, $5,500 and $6,500 each; $500 down, balance on long time. Houses are finished in first-class style; have 11 rooms each, baths, hot and cold water, furnace, speaking tubes, sewerage, &c., are located in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and are offered fully 25 per cent below their value. J. E. SCOVILL, 76 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NO. 1 COUTH HOUSE, known as No. 195 West Erie st., with brick basement, containing 14 rooms besides clothes press and pantry, with all modern improvements; good barn and woodshed. Inquire on the premises or address C. OLSON, No. 195 West Erie st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV., JUST outside the fire limits. We are authorized to sell a few lots much below the market value if taken soon. This is a rare chance. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., CORNER Seventy-sixth-st., 800 feet front, choice and high; will sell part or whole. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM HUMBOLDT Park, 800 feet front, part or whole; will exchange; offered low. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS ON ASHland-av., between Blanche-st. and North-av., on easy terms. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—18 LOTS on First, Second and Erie-sts. between Reuben and Noble-sts. WING & FARLIN, 66 East Madison st., corner of State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half-story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to ... Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. F. FISHER, 79 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, $50 TO $150 CASH; balance $10 per month; South Side. JAMES B. HILL, 399 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS AND lot near Union Park. Will be sold for what it will bring during the next ten days. Title perfect. Possession now. GEORGE H. HESS, South east corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS OUT OF THE fire limits—near horse cars. Very cheap. GEO. H. HESS, South east corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A "GILBERT & CO." PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER for sale cheap for cash, or will rent at $6 per month. Apply at KNOPFEL'S music store, 880 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

THE "PHILADELPHIA" PIANO, ARLINGton Piano Co.'s pianos, Bacon & Karr's pianos, for sale at KNOPFEL'S music store and piano wareroom, 880 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO, $7 PER month. Apply at 553 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE FOREST—SUBURBAN residence property:
2-story frame, ...
2-story frame, new, modern improvements, lot 1 acre, handsomely improved ...
2-story brick in well finished marble mantels, furnace, set washbasins, lot 4 acres, gravel walks, garden, small fruits bearing, all in good order, $15,000.
All pleasantly located, convenient to depot, church, and school.
Also, a few of the most desirable of the unoccupied lots, from $350 to $1,000 per acre.
E. L. CANFIELD, 189 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS., A DElightful summer residence, with 350 feet frontage, on Lake La Belle. It is one of the most beautiful places in the West, and will be sold at cost, on easy terms, or exchanged for Chicago property. Immediate possession given. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY, HINSdale—Good house, well finished, modern improvements, lot two acres, $7,000.
Englewood, near depot, two acres, a choice place. E. L. CANFIELD, 189 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—EIGHT OR TEN choice lots, and one whole block, at a great bargain.
NORWOOD PARK—For sale or exchange—Several blocks and numerous lots at lowest prices. No safer place to invest. No suburb growing faster or more promising. I am there every forenoon to show the property. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY—100 ft fronting west on Central Park, near Lake-st. A good investment, that will double in a few years, $3,500, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent interest. WILLIS M. RITT, Real Estate Agent, 463 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A VERY NICE new gothic house, with two acres of elegant land for $2,500, on monthly payments. O. G. STOUGH, 501 State-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES FOR ALL, AT ENGLEwood. We build houses to order, sell on favorable terms, and offer decided bargains in building lots. The new time table accommodates office men, bookkeepers, bank clerks, and all who close business at 5 o'clock. Rock Island dummy arrives in Chicago at 6:45 a. m. and leaves for Englewood at 5:15 p. m. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN, WABASH, AND INdiana-avs. property, near the station at Englewood; parties looking for property on these fashionable drives will find that we own and represent the largest amount now in the market. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—165X 150, all grove, high and dry lot at Englewood, $20 per foot. ¼ cash, only 10 minutes' walk from the depot. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ANOTHER new attraction for this delightful suburb. Rock Island dummy arrives at Chicago at 6:45 a. m. and leaves for Englewood at 5:15 p. m., making a grand total of 24 daily passenger trains each way. Call and examine our large list of property, consisting of houses and lots, acre property, &c. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE at Maplewood, adjoining the old city limits, only four miles from Court House; easy of access by steam cars. Commutation fare 6¼ cents. Artesian well on the property flowing 500 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 66 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN ACRE property in the market if taken soon, the w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 5, 39, 13. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., NO. 70 South Canal-st.—By the acre. Blocks of 5 acres each of the Nimbark Farm in Riverside. The choicest suburban property in the market. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—20 ACRES ON EGANav., near cotton manufactory; will divide and sell five-acre block. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$900 WILL BUY A LOT AT LAWNdale. Two-story house and lot southwest corner Hanover and Kossuth-sts. Two-story house and lot, 190 West Lake. All very cheap. H. J. ARNOLD, 124 Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN IMmediately, a choice piece of West Side acre property for subdivision. J. C. McCORD & CO., 448 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 501 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—SOME OF THE choicest lots in Hinsdale for sale. Call and see plats at our office. Also a fine, large house with closets, bath-room, well and cistern, finely finished, will be sold very cheap. Will accompany parties to see the property any afternoon. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 155 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block, basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD AND Rock Island car shops; cheap. Also 1 lot on Butterfield st., near city limits. KESSLER BROS., Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF BETWEEN 9 AND 10 acres; finely improved; frame house; barn, granary, and other outhouses; plenty of timber; yard planted out in evergreens; 8 acres in cultivation; situated 2 miles from Lake Forest, on the Chicago & Milwaukee state road, 12 miles from Waukegan. A young orchard; a good chance for a mechanic; crop and stock sold with the place if wanted. A bargain if taken soon. For particulars inquire of J. ANDERSON, Lake Forest, or of the owner, on the premises. THOMAS SHEIL.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON, TWO houses; also lots in Evanston and North Evanston. HENRY M. KIDDER, 103 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, 20 ACRES OF GOOD land, five blocks from depot. Price, $350 per acre—easy terms; also dwellings and lots on easy terms. Apply to J. B. FOWLER, Evanston.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, CORNER Clark and Madison, 20 acres, near Harlem, only $350 per acre. Several very desirable lots at Kenwood—bargains. Lots at Brighton, Englewood, Evanston, Norwood, and Ravenswood, extremely cheap.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—TWO NICE new houses with large lots, only $300 down, balance in monthly payments if desired; would take some other property in exchange. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished, and a Gothic in ... all on good sized lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,500, with ... payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase with the year at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT GREAT BARGAINS, $250 each, in easy payments, in Irving Park Addition selling like hot cakes. Numerous buildings now going up. Six miles from the Court House, on the railroad. Fare only 7c. Liberal reduction on price where whole blocks are sold or where persons agree to build. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—SEVERAL NICE houses and a choice variety of vacant lots. Also, acre property. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—$10 CASH—LOTS ON THE CHICAGO & Rock Island Railroad, just south of Englewood, convenient to depot, at $125 each; only $10 cash and $10 per month, without interest; high dry ground; four dummy trains each way daily; you can arrive in the city before 7 a. m. and return at 6:15 p. m. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—402 LOTS IN ST. LOUIS—A GREAT partition sale of the Dunnica estate, 80 acres, subdivided into 402 valuable building lots, lying in the city of St. Louis. Will be sold at auction on the premises, on the ... of May inst. Lithographed plats of the property may be had at the office of WM. J. ONAHAN, Esq., 58 Union Block.

FOR SALE—IOWA LANDS—800,000 ACRES IN Webster, Calhoun, Woodbury, Buena Vista and adjoining counties; good farming lands at fair prices and on good terms; titles perfect. Agent for the Iowa R. R. Land Co., whose R. R. grant lands have been recently placed in market. Good teams always ready to show the lands free of charge. Land exploring tickets for sale at the office of R. R. land office. GEO. R. PEARSONS, Fort Dodge, Iowa; or D. K. PEARSONS, 43 East Van Buren-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD PRAIrie farm, all under cultivation, 80 miles from Chicago; first-class land and good neighborhood. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—J. B. SHIELDS' FARM OF 120 acres, on Archer Road, 18 miles from the city; good house, 20 rooms and store doing a good business, stables, granary, and every accommodation suited for a country hotel or tavern; an orchard of 400 good bearing trees; will sell on time for cash, or trade for good city property. Apply to P. DONNELLY, 4 South Water-st., or on the farm.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE farm of 62 acres on Rock River, adjoining the flourishing town of Dixon, Lee County, Ill. Improvements first-class; 2-story brick house, 10 rooms, fine barn, plenty of water; 72 acres cleared, balance timber; great variety of fruit, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, currants, &c. To those who are in search of a delightful country home we commend this place. Apply to C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY A REAL ESTATE FIRM, ACRE property to subdivide and sell on joint account with owner, or would buy and pay cash for a bargain. Address P. O. Box 193, Chicago.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN A GOOD neighborhood, would prefer it on Fulton or Walnut-sts., worth about $3,000; will pay $500 down, and the balance in $50 monthly payments. N 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, 300 FARMS FOR sale or exchange for city property. Send us full description. WOLF & INGHAM, 64 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A PIECE OF SOUTH SIDE RESIdence or West Side business property for cash. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—A STOCK FARM OF 160 ACRES, with running water; must be low price. Describe the farm, give price, and address P. O. Box 182, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO HAVE HAD SOME experience with threshing machines to go in the country to take orders and sell county and State rights for Hutchinson & Garvin's patent threshing machine grain register. The very best inducements are offered for reliable and active agents. Call and see me at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st. R. C. HUTCHISON.

AGENTS WANTED—ALL AGENTS WHO ARE desirous of making $100 in the next two weeks, should call at once, or address, J. W. GOODSPEED, 31 South Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE by selling our useful articles. Samples sent for 25c. A. RAY, 240 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD LIVE MEN TO CANvass the city. Call at once at No. 117 West Washington-st.

AGENT WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELling agent to sell fine toilet soaps in Eastern States. Only one who is thorough posted in this branch of business need to apply. Good references expected. DELORME & QUENTIN, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A CUSTOMER, A hotel, and purchase the furniture; possession within 30 days. Also a restaurant or billiard room. W. P. RATHBONE, 153 Monroe-st., Kranz Building, Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED cottage pleasantly located in West Division; will guarantee care of property, rent, &c. Address P 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and at least four bed-rooms. Will pay all its worth. Address O 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUILDING FOR MANufacturing purposes. Central location; a good light indispensable; upper room or a corner will answer, if there is basement room for an engine and a large cistern of about 2,000 square feet of floor needed. Address O 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 TO 7 rooms north or west of city limits, or within 20 miles of Chicago. BY F. EVANS & CO., 119 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE — 80 ACRES OF fine land near Topeka, Kansas, for a pair of good driving horses and carriage; land free of incumbrance, title perfect. Address EXCHANGE, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1343 Indiana-av.; all modern improvements; will be rented to a responsible tenant at $70 per month; can be purchased at $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLAREY, MAYNOR & CO., 163 Dearborn.

TO RENT—THE SPLENDIDLY LOCATED 3-story and basement marble front house, No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st., near the lake; has 14 rooms, all modern improvements. Apply on the premises between 9 and 10 o'clock, this forenoon, or at office of C. H. & C. WALKER, LaSalle-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—3 GOOD 9 ROOM HOUSES ON HONore-st., near Jackson. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—A NEAT, NEW COTtage and lot on Thirty first st.; $18 per month; will sell it for $1,500, half cash. J. A. GOULD, 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY, TWO-story and basement brick house, and brick barn, 15 Honore-st., 3 blocks west of Union Park.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—6-ROOM COTtage, furnished; first class neighborhood on avenue south of Twenty-second-st. to responsible party without children; $60 per month. Address M 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—I HAVE 2 HOUSES IN NORTH Evanston, and 1 in Glencoe, of from 6 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for 1 or 2 years at from $20 to $30 per month, or will sell for monthly payments, or for cash down. Will give the best bargain that has been offered to any party in six months. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE IN WAUKEgan, 4 blocks from depot, 10 rooms, stable, large garden, with plenty of fruit; rent $20 per month. Inquire of DENNIS & CO., 120 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—LOW—DWELLING OF 9 ROOMS ON Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av.; gas, water, and barn. D. E. FISHER, Room 4, No. 43 Canal-st.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—PLEASANT RESIdence of 7 rooms, near the depot; $30 per month; $150 worth of furniture for sale. Address A 11, Tribune.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, INDIana-st., near Robey.
2-story house, 8 rooms, No. 1 May, corner Randolph. Large store, and 8 rooms over it, 341 West Randolph.
3 rooms and 2 offices, 123 West Washington.
N. P. MERRILL, 123 West Washington.

TO RENT—HOUSES—D. COLE & SON, HOUSE Renting Agents, 188 West Madison, have a number of good large houses, furnished, on the West Side, in good localities, to be rented; also, a few 8 and 10 room houses, unfurnished. Call and look over our list.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, CONVENIENT TO depot, two furnished cottages. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—FOR 6 months or 1 year; modern improvements; 40 feet front; $150 per month. Address 752 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF DWELLINGS No. 317 West Tyler-st., containing 6 rooms. Inquire at Room 36, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND STORE FIXTURES for sale. 304 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT, WITH DEsirable business, I will rent the 4-story brick building 12 State-st., between Lake and South Water-sts., for $2,500, till May 1, 1873. SAMUEL GEHR, 513 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE—ON CORNER of State and Van Buren-sts. Apply to J. E. OTIS, corner State and Madison-sts., Room 15.

TO RENT—A PLACE 35x150 FEET, SUITABLE for business or manufacturing purposes, with or without steam. Inquire on premises, 47 and 49 South Jefferson-st., ROTHCHILD, SCHWEDER & BLIEL.

TO RENT—A FINE, LARGE-SIZED, AND airy basement in Central Union Block, on Madison-st., near the bridge. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Attorney at Law, Room 19 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR PECK-court, two good stores, well lighted glass front; also a large fine basement, 20x70, with glass front. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 868 STATE-ST., NEAR Thirteenth, 20x85, light and pleasant, just fitted up. Inquire of D. C. EDDY, 711 Fulton st.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE AND 2 SUITES offices in Ætna Sewing Machine Building, 146 State-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, SUITABLE FOR offices or private dwelling, at reasonable terms. 58 West Randolph-st. Inquire at the Cigar Store.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARLORS, FURNISHed, suitable for dentist or physician, with stable. 614 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 23x100 FEET to alley, and well lighted, at 73 West Washington-st. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENTS, LOFTS, and offices in new stone front building, 330 to 334 State-st. W. WALLES, 65 Third av.

TO RENT—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE FINE brick stores and basements on State st., corner Nineteenth and Archer-av., with finished rooms above, together or separate, at very low rents. M. BABBE, 99 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, second floors, and offices, in the new marble front building, on State-st., near Van Buren. C. WALLER, 65 Third av.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS FOR OFFICES OR HOUSEkeeping, over 319 West Madison-st.; good locality; cheap rent. Apply to B. C. ROGERS & CO.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK BARN; WILL ACcommodate 3 or 4 horses; water, &c., in same. Good room up stairs for the hostler to sleep. Inquire at 154 Michigan av., lake front.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 26x140, No. 43 South Water-st. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE AND CENtrally located offices, with or without vaults, near Chamber of Commerce. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—THE BEST BANK OFFICE IN city; built expressly for banking purposes, having two vaults, private office, etc. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st., House Renting Agents, have several large stores on Halsted-st., near Madison, just the location for business. Also, a fine store 618 West Madison-st. Give us a call.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS SUITABLE for offices; one on first and two on second floor, corner State and Eighteenth-sts. Apply in drug store.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 21 AND 23 RIVER-ST., choice location. W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 207 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS COMfortably furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references required. 429 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and sleeping room; pleasant location and terms reasonable. 384 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, CONNECTING, FOR office, sleeping room, or otherwise; location central. Apply 169 West Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for two or three gentlemen, or single; pleasant location; very cheap. 372 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; transient, $1 per day. 117 Twenty-first-st., Nevada Hotel, for two days.

TO RENT—A NEAT FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Inquire (or write) at 81 Sholto-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of dwelling No. 117 Twenty-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan avs.; furnace and gas fixtures included; just the thing for a small family. Inquire on the premises any day after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom, newly furnished and kept in order, suitable for two gentlemen; only $3.50 per week each. Don't fail to call and see for yourselves in new brick building, No. 17 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—BY D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison—8 Rooms, 170 Madison; 3 rooms, 753 Madison; 5 rooms, 186, and 3 rooms 184 Madison, in Cole's Block. In fact, we have rooms in suites or single all over the West Side furnished and unfurnished, suitable for families, sleeping rooms, and offices. Call and see us.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 41 South Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM ON second floor; best location in town. Apply on premises. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Room 2, 83 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED by the day or month, at the Westminster European Hotel, 871 Wabash-av. House first-class.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM FOR MAN and wife, or two gentlemen. Modern improvements. References exchanged. 411 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—1 LARGE ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, to gentleman and lady, unfurnished; also, a furnished room for gentlemen, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. Address or inquire at 766 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms for gentlemen, without board. 1060 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS, GAS, WAter, and water closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms at 735 Wabash-av.; references required.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAR Sixteenth-st., at 827 Prairie-av.; modern improvements.

TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms at 839 Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st.; references required; barn in the rear.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, single or en suite; house with modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM UNFURnished; 213 South Peoria st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS $20 PER MONTH; 3 ROOMS $10; 3 rooms $12, at 156 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AT 86 WEST WASHINGton st., first floor, $35; 3 rooms, second floor, at 84 West Washington-st., $25 per month, for business purposes. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 86 West Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING DEEDS, notes, etc., of value to owner only. Liberal reward if returned to JNO. LARMON, 370 Wabash-av.

LOST—$10 REWARD—AN ITALIAN BOY, 8 years old; name Welino Strazinse; came from St. Louis 26 of May; has thin face, black eyes, projecting upper teeth, and dressed in blue coat, blue pants, and pinch cap; plays the violin, and the one he carries is somewhat broken. The above reward will paid to the one who returns this boy to his father, 85 West Chicago-av.

LOST—A SMALL ITALIAN GREYHOUND DOG, answers to the name of Prince. A liberal reward will be paid for him at 55 South Curtis-st.

LOST—A ONE-YEAR OLD NEWFOUNDLAND dog, white breast, feet and mouth, on State, between Twelfth and Polk, Thursday morning, 8 o'clock. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to 85 Walker-st.

FOUND—ON PREMISES OF TREMONT GARden: 1 cow, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. G. A. URAM.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—TUESDAY NIGHT, May 14, a gray mare, about eleven (11) years old, lame in left hind leg; also, a bald spot on lower joint of left hind leg. Any person leaving her at 352 Hubbard-st., or giving information concerning her whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.

$50 REWARD—LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF the great fire an oil painting, about 2½x3 ft.; subject, "Joseph and Potiphar's Wife," by Rugandi, of Milan. The above reward will be paid on its return to the owners, CHAPIN & GORE, 75 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$75 HOUSE, TO BE MOVED, SIX rooms, two stories, on Washington-st., east of Halsted. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES AND on easy terms—Ready made cottages by the DERBOM BUILDING CO.; cor. North Clark and Erie-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW 15 IRON LAUNDRY STOVE of the best make, with a boiler 20 by 20, and all the fixtures necessary for a laundry, cheap. Apply 319 West Madison.

FOR SALE—A BANK COUNTER WITH GLASS railing complete; can be taken apart and used for almost any office business. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply in basement 57 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—L... SAFE, 4 FEET BY 4, CONtaining two burglar proof chests. ASAHEL GAGE, 236 West Monroe-st., in basement.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CIGAR TRAVELING salesmen, who are thoroughly posted in the jobbing hardware trade. Address, with full particulars, SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO., St. Louis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG CLERK, one who speaks the German language preferred. Apply to JOHN F. LEE, 240 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RECEIVING clerk; no other need apply. Apply for two days to SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 38 South Canal-st., from 11 a. m. to 12.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen. Inquire this a. m., at MANDEL BROS., corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in the retail drug business. Apply at 353 State-st. THOS. WHITFIELD.

Trades.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR MACHINE SHOP. Man thoroughly posted in iron fronts can learn of good situation by addressing B 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, GOOD WAGES paid. Apply by letter or person to PETER HELLER, Everett House, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—A GOOD, PRACTICAL WATCH-maker. RODDIN & HAMILTON, 269 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER, IN A private family. Apply 37 West Randolph st, between 4 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS FOR PRESSING, four girls for operating on Singer's sewing machines, and six girls for handwork. Call at C. H. SONDRUCKER, 72 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MACHINIST, ONE thoroughly posted in house work in all its details, and fully competent to take charge of a large concern, and manage it in all its various departments, can learn of a good situation by addressing B 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—WOOD CARVERS, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. Apply at 117 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STRIPER; ALSO good finisher, at corner Polk and Halsted-sts., 7 o'clock sharp.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARBER, steady work and good wages. At 57 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER. Phoenix Job Printing Co., 51 South Canal-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD BRASS MOULDERS. AT 225 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—5 PICTURE FRAME AND MOULDing polishers; also, 3 boys to work. HESS & BICKY, 205 and 219 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH artist, immediately, at SMITH'S Art Gallery, 29 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ONE MAN TO RUN A TURNING lathe and scroll saw, and two good frame makers, at 371 Sedgwick-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN, WITH FROM $500 to $600, to invest in a business where he can realize from $25 to $50 a day. THOS. THOMPSON, 123 West Washington-st. Room 3 up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOSPITAL male nurse. He must be unmarried and temperate. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital, 724 Indiana-av., south of Fourteenth-st., at 2 p. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEAMSTER AT southeast corner Canal and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON FARM near the city; wife must be a good washer and ironer. No children. Liberal wages. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—100 LABORERS, TO START MONday morning, May 27th, for the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Wages $2.00 per day. Board $4.00 per week; half fare or $2.70. For further information apply to LEVI WOODBURY, 228 Townsend-st. No office fee required.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR YOUNG MEN of good appearance to distribute circulars. Apply between 10 and 12. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.

WANTED—3,000 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work for hands on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESpectable, legitimate business; pays from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 109 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MAN OF GOOD habits to travel and sell a patent medicine on the street; must have one that can sing and play on the violin or some other instrument, also a good talker. Address H. E. W., Drawer 8, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Northern Pacific Railroad. Leave to-day; wages $2.25; fare and board $1.50. Hurry up and apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite depot.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT 15 years of age, of respectable parents, can hear of a good situation at 391 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH $30, TO EARN $75 per week in country and city. Call or address RICHARDSON, 137 Third-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN NURSE. APPLY TO DR. SEELEY, 290 West Monroe-st. from 8 to 9 a. m. A thoroughly competent person required.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE city. Those with $5 to $10 may apply to A. RAY, 240 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—No. 1 CITY CANVASSERS. CALL to-day at 3 to 5 p. m. Basement 112 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY. APPLY TO WEBER FURNITURE Co., cor of Clark and Jackson-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BUYER OF HORSES AT THEIR REAL value will be at my stables this day from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Good drivers wanted. 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description at I. S. TOWER & BROS., Manufacturers and dealers, 205 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF FAST-STEPPING carriage horses, 7 and 8 years old, half-brothers, perfectly sound, closely matched, bright bays, long tails and manes, and the most stylish team in the city; will be sold very cheap for want of use. For particulars, address B 46, Tribune office.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 180 TWENTY-SECond-st., have for sale 30 lumber wagons, 2 double seated open carriages, one Reach wagon, open and top-buggies, business wagons; also, team, harness, and wagon for sale, without reserve. Call this week if you want bargains. A few second-hand top and open buggies.

FOR SALE—LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, FOR one horse, $65; one new 2-horse lumber-wagon, $85; several cheap work and driving-horses. Apply at OMAHA STABLES, corner Twenty-third and State.

FOR SALE—FAMILY MARE, 8 YEARS OLD, weight 1,100; perfectly sound, gentle and accustomed to city. $225. Address O 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways. Extra pony phaetons, top or open, jump seat or basket ... Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 628 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—CREAM MARE, SNOW-WHITE mane and tail, 7 years old; can trot in 3 minutes; good family mare; price $200; in fine condition and sound. W. J. NEELY, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 NEW DEMOCRAT WAGON; also one new square box buggy, cheap, at 86 West Jackson-st. Will warrant them.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE at the well-known 400 acre pasture house of I. A. Bunnstein, on the North Branch ... and at Hoffman's, in ... of Grassland; pasture is heavy timbered, and never failing water. Send or leave your address at 155 West Lake-st., or Hoffman's livery stable, 12 North Clinton-st. Horses will be taken out free of charge. Crippled horses will be attended free, and stabled at night.

PASTURAGE AT HARLEM, 4 MILES WEST of city limits. Plenty of shade and good water. JOHN H. S. QUICK, 61 Central Union Block.

PASTURING FOR HORSES AT STONY ISLAND Farm, in Hyde Park. One dollar per head per week. E. G. CLARK.

TO BE SOLD TO-DAY, BECAUSE OWNER HAS no use for them, team of ponies, double harness, and good top buggy. All for $125. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO. stables, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1087.

DRESS-MAKING—MISS M. McLINEY, HAS opened dressmaking rooms at 173 Twenty-first-st., near State, where she will be glad to see all her friends and patrons.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process; fee after decree, scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 332.

HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR MALES and females. No money required until goods are sold. Send stamp for agents' circulars and particulars. L. FARRINGTON, 20 Leight-st., N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 631.

THE CHICAGO CHRISTIAN UNION, 735 Michigan-av., has many applications for boarding and lodging places. Persons wishing their names on the Union books will please send by mail such information as to price, situation, &c., as they wish recorded.

WANTED — TO BUY — A SECOND-HAND steam tug with side wheel. To draw not over 5 feet. Send full description and price to 110 Water-st., Louisville, Ky. Delivering same at St. Louis.

WANTED—A TENANT FOR A FIRE-PROOF building, to be located on the River Dock and having any required size. Address K 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME RESPECTABLE AGENCY or collecting. Can furnish No. 1 city references, and if desired, give security for the money or property which I may handle. Has also horse and business wagon to put in use if wanted. No patent right or other humbug need answer. Address O 42, Tribune office.

WET NURSE—A MARRIED, HEALTHY, young and robust lady, confined on the 2d inst., wishes to nurse a child and give it full attention. For particulars inquire at No. 773 West Harrison-st., in the rear building.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HOT WATER tanks holding from two to three hundred gallons each. Address A 25, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—A FOUNTAIN BASIN FOR LAWN. No objection to moving one that has been warped by fire. Apply at 105 Park-av.

WANTED—A CASH BUYER FOR A GENERAL country stock of merchandise, well located. Good reasons for selling. For particulars address, with full name if you mean business, Box 83, Loup Tree, Merrick Co., Neb.

WANTED—CONTRACTS TO BUILD BY PERcentage, or will take charge of a good building and furnish men and tools. Have good men in my employ at present. Can give the best city references. Address BUILDER, 177 West Monroe-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL ANNA, WHO LIVED AT 785 Sedgwick st. with Mr. Weare, at the time of fire, please call at 53 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED AS TO the whereabouts of Captain Albert Cudney, formerly of Company I, First Illinois Light Artillery, by HUGH M. BARBER, Franklin Station, Coshocton County, Ohio.

PERSONAL—TO M. M. CALL IN PERSON AT Briggs House, between 9 and 10 a. m., or address there through Post Office. An old friend is recognized.

PERSONAL—ANY PERSON KNOWING THE address of William J. Wauchope, or Mary, his wife, will be paid $10 for communicating to M 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A French girl to do second work and assist in care of children. Apply at the Tribune office, 15 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO EVANSTON, A GOOD girl or middle-aged woman to do general housework. Apply at 115 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 136 SOUTH GREEN-ST. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—A PERSON TO COOK IN A PRIvate family. Apply at 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages given. 348 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Best of wages paid. Apply at 271 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD German girl for cooking, washing, and ironing. Wages $4 a week. Apply at 581 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework at the Employment Bureau of the Ladies' Christian Union. No charges.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL. APPLY at 931 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, at 147 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at 64 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL THAT UNDERstands cooking. Must come well recommended. No other need apply. Call at No. 43 South May st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl for second work in a small family. Apply at 504 West Washington-st.

WANTED—$4.00 A WEEK FOR A GIRL TO DO housework, at McCLURE'S Bakery, 130 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL house work for a small family, no children. Apply, 33 Twenty-sixth street, cor Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A PRIVATE family. At 862 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, DINING room girl, and laundress. At 168 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a small family. Apply at 450 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO WORK IN A PRIVATE family, wages $3.00 per week. Apply at 747 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL. AT 718 WAbash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO DO GENERal housework; $5 per week paid to the right one. E. H. HUTCHINSON, 810 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN, or German girls; one to do general housework and the other second work at 1446 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses. Also, apprentices. 52 Peck court.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER THAT can do all kinds of work to go West. One over 25 years old preferred. Call at the Clifton House, corner Washington-st., for two days on DOCTOR R. from 10 to 12 a. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WHO HAS LOST her baby, to take a baby home to nurse at $5 a week. Apply to Dr. Thompson, St. Luke's Hospital, 724 Indiana-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., at 2 p. m.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT laundress at 150 Ashland-av.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS TO WORK IN laundry. 277 West Randolph-st. R. SHEFFIELD.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWELVE BALlet-girls at the Alhambra Theatre. Apply at the theatre, corner Canal and DeKoven-sts, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD GIRLS TO DO LIGHT work in Warner's Factory. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, 519 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS hand, to run Wheeler & Wilson machine or any other. Call at 1279 State st.

WANTED—100 GOOD SMART GIRLS FROM 16 to 18 years old, to work on Steven's patent egg case. Inquire at 35 and 37 Indiana, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE. Centrally located. Doing a good business; will be sold cheap to a good tenant. No bonus required. For particulars call on R. J. GOODRICH, 365 Wabash-av., on Saturday afternoon, or on Monday.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A MAN TO STEP right into a good business. A vegetable, poultry, and game store, in connection with our market. Apply to S. CURTIS & CO., 162 Twenty-second-st.

A GOOD GRAIN STATION, SCALES, CRIBS, office, etc., 75 miles from Chicago in a good farming country, for sale at cost. Address X 71, Tribune office.

A LARGE RESTAURANT AND BOARDING house for sale. Rent very low; lease long. Inquire at 389 North Division-st.

A WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT, BEAUtifully located, on Rock River, two miles from Rockford, Ill., for sale very cheap. For particulars address Drawer 281, Rockford, Ill.

AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH $300 TO $400, may learn of a chance to step into a legitimate established business paying a good living; best references given and required. A. M. TRUESDELL, 175 West Madison-st., or basement 168 Twenty-second-st.

A RETAIL GROCERY FOR SALE, WELL ESTablished and doing a good business. 857 West Lake-st., corner Leavitt.

AN ESTABLISHED BANKING BUSINESS, and a fine residence in a Southern Illinois town. Good reasons given for selling, and thorough investigation invited. Price $10,000. Address G 40, Tribune office, Chicago.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE; NONE better; dry goods and groceries, doing a heavy trade; best location in the city of Elgin, Ill. Address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST located and handsomely-furnished prescription drugstores in St. Louis, for $4,000 in cash; immediate possession given. A rare chance for the right man. Address DRUGGISTS, care MEYER BROS. & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Second-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRUGS AND GROceries together with the store building and a good residence, in one of the best business towns in the State; terms easy; would exchange for good hard wood timber land in Ohio or Indiana. I also have a number of houses and lots in town, which I will sell or exchange for wild or improved lands. For full particulars inquire of or address JOHN M. CLARK, Odell, Livingston County, Ill.

HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS CONfectionery store, with lease until September, 1876, for sale cheap. One of the best locations in the city. Apply, morning or evening, at No. 600 Cottage Grove-av.

PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE AND PRACTICE for sale; a dwelling house, carriage factory, and hall. Apply to J. W. LEFFINGWELL, Harrison, Winnebago Co., Ill.

RARE CHANCE—A RETIRING PARTNER wishes to sell one-half interest in a good paying business; good reasons given for selling; only $300 capital required. Call at 272 West Madison-st., at once.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY store, in one of the best business localities in the city, for sale; stock small and will sell cheap. Reason for selling, other business to attend to. Excellent chance. Address O 29, Tribune office.

WAGON ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE. WOOD work shop, smith shop, paint shop, and salesroom; good building, machinery, and water power; in good paying community, and doing good business; shipping facilities good. Price $5,000. For particulars address R. SIBLEY, Richmond, McHenry County, Ill.

$450 WILL BUY HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, stock, and fixtures of notion store, south of Twenty-second-st. Address N 64, Branch Tribune office.

$1,500 TO $3,000 WILL BUY A HALF-INterest in a splendid grocery store, established and paying well. Wants a little more capital to make it an immense trade; one of the best locations on the South Side. Address R W, Tribune Branch office.

MACHINERY.

BLANDYS' STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 52 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular saw mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND MACHINERY—20 engines lathes, 25 iron planers at very low figures at W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM BOILERS, ONE 32 feet, and one smaller, the latter having 32 2 inch flues. Apply to THOS. WHITFIELD, 353 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR IN EXCHANGE FOR lumber, hardware or timber land, 1 35-horse power stationary engine, nearly new in good working order, with all connections; price $900; cost $1,400. Apply at the Northwestern Planing Mill, corner Green and West Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECONDhand, 14x22 horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 10x20 horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 7x15 upright steam engine.
One second-hand, 14x14, upright steam engine.
One new, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

ONE 15 FOOT 30 INCH SWING, 1 18 FOOT 28 inch swing, 1 12 foot 20 inch swing, 2 8-foot 28 inch swing, 2 4-foot 16 inch swing, 2 4-foot 14 inch swing engine lathes at W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

THE COMPLETE OUTFIT OF A FIRST-CLASS sash door, and planing mill; all first class machinery, and must be sold at some price, by W. A. JAMES & Co., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR SAW mill, with all machinery except power. Address F. BOWE, Lexington, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PURCHASE A 1-3 OR 1-2 interest in the new planing mill corner of Twenty-second and Throop-sts. at a low valuation; machinery all new and in perfect running order; a part of the valuable property of the remaining partner who for reasons which will be given the retiring partner wishes to change his residence. This is a desirable opportunity for any party wishing to engage in above business. Capital required $7,000 to $10,000. Call at mill corner of Twenty-second and Throop-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—$375 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a good business that, under ordinary circumstances, could not be had for double the amount. Address X 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $1,500 cash capital, to engage in the grocery business in one of the best locations on the North Side. Address for particulars C D, care INNES & STIFF, Importers of Wire Rope, 8 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD ENERGETIC person, who has five to ten thousand dollars, to join me in an established paying business; legitimate, and in which no man will fear to engage. Address F 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$4,000 TO $6,000—A PARTY with above capital desires to invest in some good paying business; state where an interview may be had. Address U 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO $800, TO increase my business; a sure and safe investment. Call or address DR. ANDERSON, at 198 North Halsted st., or 491 Wabash av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $25,000 to $30,000 in a well established wholesale house, doing a good, safe, and paying business in a first class location; building new. Address L 86, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, WITH many years' experience in bookkeeping and correspondence, and conversant with German, Danish and English, in mercantile office; best of references; the letter of recommendation from United States Minister at Stockholm. Address C A S, No. 30 West Kinzie-st., Frederick Nelson's office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk or salesman; wholesale house preferred; has had eight years' experience in grocery trade; no objection to traveling; satisfactory references given. Address N 44, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG MAN would like a situation as coachman in a private family. Address M 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COACHMAN who has had many years' experience. Best of reference. Address A 13, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN THAT HAS general knowledge of the retail grocery trade; can give good reference. Address A P, 17 Harmon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE want a situation as coachman and cook. Call for 2 days, at No. 16 Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (Scandinavian) to take care of horses and work about the house. Good driver; knows the city; good recommend. Address N A F, 119 Sebor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IS DEsirous to obtain a situation in a drug store. Has many years experience in wholesale and retail, and fully competent to put up any prescriptions. Also able to speak French as well as English. Address LOUIS LACHANCE, 53 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house of business. Good address; age 22. Address ED GOODE, 7 Myrick-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 17 years of age, to learn the drug business. Has had two years' experience. Address MEAD BROS., 541 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer. City reference given. Call at 40 South Miller-st., near Gurley.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COOK AND SECond girl. Call at 118 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl, to do general housework. Prefers a small family. Call at No. 14 Oak-st., between Townsend and Sedgwick, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework, or to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Call at 90 Michigan-av., basement door.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH DOmestic widow lady wishes an engagement as housekeeper, (widower's family preferred) or is capable of assisting in a house of business. Address MRS. WOODBRIDGE, care of Letter Carrier, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF REfinement as housekeeper to a gentleman or companion to a lady; good seamstress and well domesticated. Address P. O. 2051, Evanston, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A RAPID CORRESPONDENT WHO can indite and execute in a scholarly manner, business letters. Inquire at 148 Fourth-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICELY FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms with board for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST., ONE-FOURTH BLOCK from Randolph-st. cars. Pleasant rooms and first-class board, by day or week; privileges of home.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH ST.—ELEGANTLY SITuated, new marble-front house—Front alcove room; also front and back parlor, near the lake; large and pleasant grounds.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—FURNISHED room to rent, with board, for two gentlemen, $5 each per week. Day board $5 per week. Home-made bread and pastry.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, with board. Suitable for two two persons.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board; also a few day boarders.

144 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

148 FOURTH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING, day or week; hot and cold water baths free to boarders. South of burnt district.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—MECHANics' Home—Yankee House—Newly furnished, clean rooms, good beds; best of board for $4.50 per week, $1 per day, or 30 cents per meal.

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS and good board at $6 per week; day board $4.

170 WEST ADAMS-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished back parlor, suitable for gentleman and wife; also front chamber. Day boarders can be accommodated.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A HANDsomely furnished front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

235 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms with first-class board.

240 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH first-class table board, pleasant sleeping room, suitable for one or two persons.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED boarding-house; boarders wanted; terms $6 per week with good clean rooms. Day boarders accommodated at $4.50.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms to rent with good board; also, a few day-boarders wanted. All modern improvements.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO LARGE furnished rooms for 5 gentlemen, in a private family; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

359 WEST WASHINGTON — SEVERAL large rooms furnished to rent with board. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

393 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—NEAR CARS, a large new painted, and calcimined front room, with board, to permanent boarders only.

507 WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR UNION Park—A splendid suite of front rooms and single rooms, with modern conveniences, and first-class board.

518 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms with board. Also a few day boarders wanted.

540 WABASH-AV.—A NICE FURNISHED room, with first class board, suitable for two gentlemen; private family. Terms $8 per week.

582 STATE-ST.—THREE NICE SLEEPING rooms to rent; also, boarding by the day or week, first-class; terms reasonable.

609 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM with board for two gentlemen. Day board $5.00. References.

665 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms furnished, one alcove, with first-class board.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished and unfurnished rooms, with first-class table for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references required.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed room, with board for gentleman and wife.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth—Front room, or suite of back rooms, with board; also single rooms. References exchanged.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., COR. TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

1204 PRAIRIE-AV.—ONE LARGE, HANDsome room, with carpets, to gentleman and wife, who will furnish, at $18 per week.

AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER TWENTY-SECond-st. and Wabash-av.—Fine suites of family rooms, and first-class day board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM in private family near Union Park, to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife. Address U R, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—$2.50 per day; day board $5 per week. Permanent board and room for a few gentlemen, at reasonable rates.

WEBER HOUSE — 186 WEST LAKE-ST. House new, newly furnished; terms reasonable; transient $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN IN THE RESTAUrant business desires board for his wife; terms must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address U 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD piano. Address M 36, Tribune office, stating location.

FINANCIAL.

GOOD BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED AT current rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 376 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 75 Canal, corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN and near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 473 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE—$1,000 and upwards; mortgages bought. H. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent's Block, 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattels. M. ROGERS, Room 42 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty, funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TWO SUMS OF $4,000 EACH TO LOAN ON REAL estate security. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 385 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—I CAN MAKE A FEW LOANS, OR buy notes of $500 to $1,000 each. Money on hand. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, for a term of years, on real estate security, in or near Chicago. WILLIAM BRACKETT, 336 Wabash-av.

$34,000 WANTED ON CHOICE IMproved city property. Will pay 10 per cent and 2 per cent commission; abstract 29 Cate. Address W F, Branch Tribune office.

$50,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on Chicago real estate, bonds, mortgages, gilt edged paper, etc.; $5,000 to loan on good farms in Illinois; $1,000 on city property. 387 two years. TAYLOR & SMITH, No. 389 Wabash-av.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT for long or short time. Secured paper bought and sold. R. LOWRY, 511 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE PARLOR SUITS, one M. T. chamber suit, and other household goods cheap. T. H. PIKE & Co., 731 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—PARLOR SET FURNITURE, Brussels carpet, cooking stove, and furniture, all in good order. Call at 173 Twenty-third-st.

PROPOSITION TO REDUCE RENTS—THE Empire combination parlor bedstead saves room, and enables all to reduce the expense of rent. A family sleeping room, a parlor, and every parlor a sleeping room. An elegant piece of furniture. Have you seen it? Call at warerooms Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 305 Madison-st., and 523 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE of furniture, carpets, and general household goods, will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., 731 West Lake-st. (formerly 25 East Randolph-st.)

$225 WILL BUY FURNITURE COMPLETE for housekeeping of a five room cottage worth $600. Apply at south-st corner of Green and Adams-sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BRICK—HOBART RED PRESSED brick. Office hours from 12½ to 2 p. m. WATERBURY & MILLS, Room 8, 187 East Madison-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—ACRES in Section 24, 40, 13. Will lease in lots of 5 acres if wished for gardening purposes. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of Ship-Loads of Small-Pox at Quarantine.

Another Delay Obtained by the Counsel for Stokes.

Daily Review of the Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOKES' LAST PLEA OVERRULED.

NEW YORK, May 24.—At the opening of the Court in Stokes' case, to-day, the murderer's counsel endeavored to prevent District Attorney Garvin from telling the purport of Stokes' special plea. Garvin said: The paper is a copy of the indictment first, and then goes on to state the several pleas before interposed, the issue taken on one of them, and its trial following, with a list of propositions made to Judge Cardozo during that trial, for submission to the jury, and winding up with the assertion that as a matter of fact, the jury in that trial had found no verdict. The record shows that a verdict for the people was found on those issues; and, consequently, the plea filed yesterday is a plea in abatement, and a mere repetition of what has been heretofore done. When a man avails himself of every proper plea he should not be permitted to do so again. This paper is only a traverse of what occurred in the preliminary trial,—an appeal from one Judge to another. If anything erroneous occurred on that trial counsel has another and more fitting remedy. I, therefore, move to strike the paper of yesterday from the files, if it is filed, or if it is not filed my motion would be that it be not received. It should be rejected as having nothing to do with the questions now at issue. The questions which it is sought to raise by that paper cannot be reviewed here. Counsel have taken their exceptions and should be content to proceed on them.

Judge Ingraham (with the plea in his hand)—The plea states that on the trial before Judge Cardozo there was no verdict. In that it is false, inasmuch as the record states that a verdict had been found by direction of the Court.

Mr. McKeon. I would state before anything is done that in a case of life and death every advantage should be taken for the party involved. In time of excitement it is hard for the truth to be heard. It is hard for the accused to get justice. I have taken advantage of a plea prepared by the counsel who were in the case. It is in relation to a question of fact. At the time of that trial all agreed that no actual verdict was rendered by the jury. Of this fact I can get the affidavit of Judge Cardozo himself. I do not think now that the District Attorney should take advantage of a trick.

Judge Ingraham's little hammer fell, and Mr. McKean stopped. Judge Ingraham. You must stop, Mr. McKeon. While I preside in this Court I am determined that no personal remarks shall be indulged in. I consider the plea false in relation to the record. It is a plea in abatement. All the questions it raised have already been decided by this Court. I shall overrule the plea, and the prisoner must be required to plead to the indictment.

This announcement created a stir in the crowded room. The counsel sat quietly submissive, as if waiting to see what would be done next. The prisoner looked anxiously about him and nervously twisted his hat in his hands. The venerable Clerk, Sparks, looked first at the prisoner, then at the District Attorney, and then at the Court, but, getting no intimation from either, he addressed the prisoner: "Mr. Stokes, what say you, are you guilty or not guilty?"

Mr. McKeon—The prisoner remains mute.

Again there was a stir throughout the room, followed by painful silence.

Judge Ingraham—Then, under the statute, a plea of not guilty will be entered, a note being first made that the prisoner refuses to answer to the indictment.

Mr. Sparks—Do you demand a trial?

There was no response. Mr. McKeon sat quietly in his chair, rubbing his face with his hands. The prisoner looked at Mr. McKeon, then at the Clerk, and then at the floor. Perfect stillness filled the room.

The District Attorney—I would suggest that the Clerk state to the prisoner the substance of the indictment.

Judge Ingraham—The prisoner should be regularly arraigned.

Mr. Sparks—Prisoner stand up.

Stokes awkwardly arose to his feet, and stood in perceptible tremor while the Clerk read the long indictment. His eyes wandered from the ceiling to the floor, and again to the floor, resting occasionally for a moment on the Judge, the Clerk, or the District Attorney. His hands hung at first by his side, then, with an effort at carelessness, he crossed them behind his back, and in a moment folded them on his breast. At first he stood firmly on both feet, then rested one leg, and, in a moment, nervously threw his weight on the other. He labored desperately to seem calm and undisturbed, but his painful respiration, the constant movement of his lips, as though suppressing the sighs that would come, and the restless wandering of his eyes, all told the story of the troubled spirit within. When the reading had been finished, Mr. McKeon hastily drew him down into his chair before the Clerk could propound the usual question. Which he did to the prisoner sitting: "Mr. Stokes, what say you; are you guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner made no reply.

Judge Ingraham—You refuse to plead?

Mr. McKeon—We refuse to answer at all, not out of any disrespect to the Court, but wish to reserve certain rights.

The Court then ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered.

Mr. McKeon then read an affidavit made by Stokes, alleging the materiality of the testimony of Dorman B. Eaton, now residing in London, England, and Marcus Cicero Stanley, now in Paris, and asking that a commission issue to examine them. It was finally agreed that the case be adjourned until the third Monday of June, to give counsel time for the issuance and return of the commission. Stokes was then removed by the Sheriff.

THE STOCK SPECULATION.

to-day, has centered for the most part in a few of the leading speculatives, in which a lively business has been recorded, but insipidity and tameness have marked the course of the general list. Pacific Mail, true to its destiny, has been the leading and attractive feature, and made a further break-down in the price to 74½, though there were no new theories advanced in regard to the downward turn than hitherto set forth in this column. It is quite possible, however, that the Anglo-American line of late projected between San Francisco and Japan may have exerted an especial influence upon the price. Be this as it may, the price has now made a steady decline of over 12 per cent in two days; though this afternoon there were indications of a better feeling in the stock. After the late selling movement, the Quicksilver shares made themselves conspicuously prominent, common running down to 27, reacting to 30¾ at the close, and preferred to 39, with a subsequent rally of 2 per cent. A partial explanation is found in the disposition of the late bulls in the stock to take their profits. Erie, after declining to 68⅜ on the free sales of stock for foreign account to arrive, reacted to 70, later yielding to 69⅜, a point more equable with the present London price. A feature of the market was Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central in which the movement was unusually active and the price erratic at 42½@38⅜@41, closing at 42. Union Pacific was heavy during the middle of the day, but stiffened up to 41⅛ in late dealings. Western Union was firmly held at about 77. The New York roads made no material yield, Lake Shore being strong at 93½. Ohio's were steady at 47⅞@48⅜, and Northwest 75⅜@75⅞, the rest of the active list being unimportant. Panama, however, slumped off to 118¾ in sympathy with Pacific Mail, but closed at 116. Harlem was drooping at 127@125½, despite the sanction of the Underground Railroad bill by the Government. The coal stocks were steady and investments firm. The miscellaneous shares, except the above-named, were dull, Canton selling at 93. Express stocks made a further advance, in United States to 86½, and in American to 85½. Wells Fargo not being offered below 97, the script selling at 2¼. The general market closes with firmer and more settled feeling. Government bonds were stiffly supported all day, both here and in London. The business was restricted, but the newer issues were higher, 1867's selling at 116⅜. The general market wound up strong, with the entire list in good inquiry at the close, as well as the Central Pacifics, which were strongly bid for at 103⅞.

[To the Associated Press.]

SMALLPOX ON SHIPBOARD.

NEW YORK, May 24.—During the last three days two vessels have arrived with small-pox prevailing to a great extent among the steerage passengers. They are detained at quarantine, and the infected passengers sent to Ward's Island. The sailing ship Europa arrived on the 21st, with 418 steerage passengers. On the voyage thirteen deaths occurred from the scourge, and twenty three additional cases of infection were on board. The ship Athene, also from Bremen, arrived on the 22d, with 4[illegible] steerage passengers. Nineteen passengers and two sailors died at sea. Six passengers died at quarantine, and twenty passengers and sailors have been sent to hospital. The Coroner has been invited to investigate the case of these vessels. The disease on the Athene consisted of small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, the majority of the deaths being children, from the latter. The impression that the mortality was occasioned by an inferior quality of food is pronounced groundless, the Captain saying that all the provisions put on board the ship at Bremen was thoroughly examined. The Captain seems to think the disease was fostered by the dirty habits of the emigrants, who were chiefly Poles. Nothing short of physical violence could induce them to wash, and the men deliberately ate the soap furnished them, thinking it cheese.

WILL OF PROFESSOR MORSE.

The will of the late Professor Morse has been admitted to probate. It is dated 7th February, 1872. It provides that $4,000 be set apart to defray one-third of the cost of the monument at Greenwood, and that the residue of the property be held in trust for his wife during her life. After her death the property will be divided into eight parts, one of which will be appropriated to pay certain legacies, and seven to be given to his children. From these shares various sums, from $10,000 to $45,000, are to be deducted on account of the previous gifts, and to be paid into a residuary fund. His biographer, to be appointed by the executors is to be allowed free use of his books and papers. The cross conferred by the King of Denmark is to be returned. His gold spectacles are to be given to ex-Senator Sidney Breese, of Illinois. The following are legacies: $3,000 to the Home of the Friendless at Poughkeepsie; $3,000 to found a scholarship at Nassau Hall, N. J.; $1,000 to the Theological Seminary of Hampden-Sidney, Va.; $1,000 to the Old Ladies' Home; $1,000 to the National Academy of Designs for medals for the encouragement of art; $1,000 to the American Geographical Society for the encouragement of geographical research, $1,000 to the New York City University for medals as rewards of scholarship. The trustees and executors are Thomas R. Walker, of Utica; Henry Day, of New York, and Arthur Breese Proal, Cashier of American National Bank, New York.

JUDGMENT SET ASIDE.

The judgment for $150,000, entered in the Court of Common Pleas in favor of Charles E. Dowling, and which formed part of his assets when going bail for Tweed, was set aside to-day by Judge Loew, who ordered the case to go on the calendar and be tried by jury. The judgment was against the city for work done on sewers, streets, &c.

THE STRIKERS.

The strikes among the different organizations continue. The Eight-Hour League held a mass meeting in Teutonia Hall this morning, at which 1,000 men were present. About 250 bosses had acceded to the demands of the men up to this morning. The coffin-makers have struck work. The car-builders will follow on Monday, unless their demands are acceded to by the bosses, and the German painters are still pressing their demands for eight hours. The German strikers passed a vote of censure on the German newspapers of New York. A communication has been received from the Eight-Hour League of Boston, announcing that a general strike will take place there on the 30th inst., and asking the German cabinet makers of New York to send a Committee to assist the movement.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Patternmaker's League held a meeting to-night, which was largely attended, and adopted a resolution that, on Monday next, they demand that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, at the wages heretofore paid. The brown-stone polishers resolved to strike on Monday. The ship-drivers, of whom there are over 800 in the city, held a meeting this evening, and are organizing for a general strike.

POLICE RULES.

Superintendent Kelso has issued an order containing a new law regarding street processions, and requiring Captains of police to instruct the men of their commands in relation to their duty under the law.

THE NEW JURY LAW.

The new jury law, which allows jurors to serve who have formed an opinion provided they can be guided solely by the evidence was put in force on the trial of an alleged hotel thief to-day.

THE VOGT CASE.

Judge Blatchford has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* requiring legal cause to be shown for the attempt of Governor Hoffman to send Carl Vogt back to Belgium for trial in the absence of an extradition treaty covering the crime of murder, with which Vogt is charged.

BREWERS' CONGRESS.

The German brewers of the United States hold their Twelfth Annual Congress in this city, commencing the 4th of June, and continuing four days.

SUNSTROKE.

The first case of sunstroke of the season occurred to-day.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all parts for the week ending 24th, 12,846 bales; last year, 39,896. Total, 2,634,814; last year, 3,816,253. Exports during the week, 23,945; last year, 58,949. Total, 1,858,762; last year, 2,805,026. Stock at all United States ports, $133,177; last year, $325,866. At the interior towns, $35,231; last year, $26,894. At Liverpool, 858,000; last year, 913,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 160,000; last year, 250,000.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners yesterday awarded contracts to the amount of half a million. Among those receiving large contracts were H. B. Claflin, Buckley, Welling & Co., and John Dobson. There were sixty-seven bidders in all.

The following appointments were made for official visitations during the coming summer:

To Montana and Upper Missouri agencies, and Shoshore, Bannock and Ute reservations, Commissioners Brunot, Stewart, and Toby. This Commission has the work of arranging council with the warlike Sioux on the Upper Missouri, looking to permanent peace.

To the Chippewa reservations, Minnesota, and for arranging the sale of their reservations, Commissioners Farrell, Fourney, Bishop and Toby.

To attend the Ocomulgee Council in the Indian Territory, in June. Commissioners Campbell, Farwell, Lang, and Bishop.

Contracts for beef, flour, and bacon, to very large amounts, and for carrying freight, will be awarded next week.

RELIGIOUS.

Consecration of the Eight New Bishops of the Methodist Church.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The eight newly-elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church were ordained, to-day, in the Brooklyn Academy. Long before the hour appointed for the imposing ceremony the Opera House was thronged with thousands of spectators, mostly of the fair sex. The boxes and the near positions of the stage were reserved for the families of the Episcopacy and leading doctors of the Church. On the platform sat Bishops Morris, Janes, Simpson, and Scott; also, Dr. Brunsen and old "Father" Boehm. On account of debility Bishop Morris was unable to take a leading part in the ceremonies, and Bishop Janes, who has recently risen from a bed of sickness, acted as Session Superintendent.

At 10 o'clock the Bishops elect, each accompanied by two Elders, filed into view on the platform. They were dressed in the simple attire of Methodist preachers. The Bishops rose, facing the congregation, and Dr. Hunter, of Central Illinois, read in a loud, clear voice, the first lesson taken from Acts XX. The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Wilmington, then read a lesson from the Gospel of St. Mathew, where Jesus tells His Disciples to go forth and teach all nations. The Bishops then turned their faces to the candidates and their accompanying Elders, and Bishop Janes said: "Dr. Goode and Dr. Gere will now present Thomas Bowman." The two Elders stepped forward, Dr. Bowman between, and Dr. Goode said: "We present to you this holy man to be consecrated as Bishop." In like manner Drs. Durbin and Harmount presented William Logan Harris; Drs. Miley and Lindsey presented Randolph Simpson Foster; Drs. Crane and Wentworth presented Isaac W. Wiley; Drs. Trimble and Hitchcock presented Stephen Merrill; Drs. Bannister and Hunt presented Edward G. Andrews; Drs E O Haven and Upham presented Gilbert Haven; and Drs. George Peck and Lore presented Jesse Truesdell Peck. The candidates formed in line in the order in which they were presented, the Elders standing behind them, in a semi-circle. Bishop Simpson then read from the Gospel of St. Luke, and followed the reading with a fervent prayer. The Bishops, Bishops-elect, and the vast audience, knelt during the supplication, and many gave utterance to their feelings in heartfelt amens. Bishop Janes propounded to the candidates the questions in the Discipline, the first being: "Are you persuaded that you are called by God?" The candidates answered simultaneously: "I am so persuaded." After prayer and the reading of a hymn, the Bishops and Elders laid their hands upon the heads of the kneeling candidates, Bishop Janes uttering the words of consecration over Bowman and Harris, Bishop Scott over Foster and Wiley, Bishop Simpson over Merrill and Andrews, and Bishop Ames over Haven and Peck. The four officiating Bishops then presented the Holy Bible to the Bishops whom they had just consecrated, and admonished them to follow its teachings. The Lord's supper was omitted, as it might have proved difficult to supply all the multitude present who desired to partake. The conference and congregation joined in singing the doxology, and the volume of sound which went up to the dome would have proved a startler to Gilmore. Bishop Morris pronounced the benediction, and then the congratulations and hand-shaking commenced. The old Bishops shook hands with their new colleagues on the Board, and the venerable "Father" Boehm hobbled tremblingly along and inspected the newly-erected pillars of a church, of which he is the oldest living member. Some of the new Bishops could not restrain their tears. After hand-shaking they took seats on the platform with the old Board, and remained there until the adjournment. The whole scene was touching in its simplicity, there being an absence of all paraphernalia. The number of Bishops ordained to day is double the highest number ever before set apart at one time for this office in the history of the Church.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—The reception last night at Governor Baldwin's was an elegant affair. The Governor occupies the old Cass mansion. The Assembly has, this morning, designated the Central Church of Boston as the place of meeting of the next Assembly.

The Committee on Vacant Churches and Unemployed Ministers reported, proposing that the Stated Clerk act as the General Secretary, with an Advisory Committee of seven to bring such ministers and churches in communication with each other. The report on the demission of the ministry was finally disposed of by adopting the overture proposed by the Committee, and directing it to be sent down to the Presbyteries. The Standing Committee on Church-Erection reported, recommending that $200,000 be raised for this object during the present year. The report was adopted after interesting addresses, enforcing the claims of the vast new fields of labor over which the Church is extending.

The Assembly this afternoon elected a Committee of Fifteen on Benevolence and Finance.

Judicial case No. 1 was taken up, being a complaint against the Synod of Philadelphia for its action in a case originating with the great Valley Church, in the Presbytery of Chester, Pa. The question involved is that of the constitutional propriety of electing Ruling Elders in a church for a number of years. The case is one of great interest, as the plan of choosing Elders for a limited period is growing among the churches, and many feel that a deliverance upon it by the highest Court of the churches is very desirable. The Assembly of 1835 pronounced against the system, but not in a technically judicial form.

The Rev. Dr. Budington, of the National Council of Congregational Churches, Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, and Rev. John P. Scott, of the United Presbyterian Assembly, addressed the house as delegates from their respective Churches.

The Moderator made a graceful response, and the Assembly adjourned at a late hour.

The ter-centenary of Presbyterianism is to be celebrated to-night.

The Methodist General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 24.—In the Methodist Conference to-day, the Committee on Episcopacy reported a resolution that one of the new Bishops make his residence at or near one of the following places: Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco, Omaha or Council Bluffs, and St. Paul. After considerable discussion the report was adopted.

It was resolved to hold an election for Secretary of the Missionary Society to-morrow.

The hour for the ordination of the new Bishops arriving, the Bishops elected were escorted to their places on the stage, ranged in a semi-circle back of the Bishop's table. A full board of Bishops were present, namely: Morris, Janes, Ames, Scott, and Simpson. The candidates were then severally presented for ordination. Ordination then proceeded according to the ritual, each of the regular Bishops performing parts, all engaging in laying on of hands of each candidate. The services concluded with a doxology and benediction by Bishop Morris. During the service perfect quiet reigned throughout the house, though it was crowded in every part.

Sunday School Convention at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, May 24.—The second annual of the Sunday School Convention of the East Ohio Eldership of the Church of God, commenced its sessions here, and will continue until and including Sunday evening. A number of prominent workers of the Society are here from abroad, and the meetings are quite well attended by citizens, and a growing interest manifested. The topics discussed cover all the grounds essential to the efficiency of Sabbath Schools, interspersed with devotional exercises, essays, music, &c.

Rev. J. E. Cheshire has resigned the pastorship of the Market Street Baptist Church, of this city, to take effect July 1.

ILLINOIS.

Fatal Affray in Jordanville, Morgan County—The Buchin Murder Trial in Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, May 24.—A desperate affray occurred at Jordanville, in this county, on last evening, between two neighbors named Willie True and John Douglass, which resulted in Douglass killing True by striking him on the back of the head with a hoe, and crushing his skull. The affray grew out of some trivial matter.

John Buchin, for the murder of his son, Paul Buchin, is now on trial in the Morgan County Circuit Court. The case will be concluded to-morrow, and will be followed by the trial of Henry Henslee, for the alleged murder of his wife in Tazewell County, last November. Henslee's case was brought here by change of venue, and will excite much interest.

INDIANA.

Attempted Wife Murder—Found Dead.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, May 24.—A farmer named David Sickle, residing a few miles from Decatur, Ind., fatally shot his wife, last night, on account, as is supposed, of jealousy. The ball entered her breast, making a frightful wound. She will, probably, survive a few days.

The body of a man named Peter Bossler, aged about 40, was found, on the bank of the canal at an early hour this morning, by some carrier boys. The Coroner's jury found that he had come to his death by exhaustion and exposure.

OHIO.

Drowned While Bathing—Damage Caused by a Lightning Stroke at Columbus—The Barclay Murder Trial.

COLUMBUS, O., May 24.—Edwin Harris, 18 years old, was seized with cramps while bathing in the Scioto River to-day, and drowned in the presence of his father and brother, who could not rescue him.

The lightning this morning struck the flag staff on the top of the Neal House, shivering it, melting the fire alarm telegraph connections, and creating excitement among the people in other parts of the city, by damage to other property.

A number of witnesses were examined in the Barclay murder case to-day. The wife of the murdered man was called, and created sympathy, being dressed in the deepest mourning, and so much agitated as to speak with great difficulty. She testified that Garner said repeatedly, during his illness, that he did not expect to get well. The defence objected to receiving this testimony, but were overruled. She identified two pocket-books found near the scene of the murder as her husband's. Officer McEwen testified to having examined the tracks in the mud near the scene of the murder, and found them to correspond exactly with the boots worn by Barclay at the time of his arrest. He also testified that at the time of his arrest in Madison County Barclay said he had but $5 about him, but a searching of his person disclosed $170 next to his skin. Witness took the coat given to him as the one worn by Barclay on the day of the murder to a chemist for examination, as he thought that it had unmistakable spots of blood on it.

Three boys and a woman testified that, on the day of the murder, they saw a man, with a blue overcoat on, at Hunt's Corners; that the handle of a new hammer or hatchet was sticking out of his coat pocket; that they saw him crawl into a butcher's wagon and lie down. The boys said they afterwards saw the same man in jail, and now saw him in Court, and, on being asked to point him out, pointed to the prisoner, Barclay, as the man they had seen.

Attempted Murder in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 24.—At 9 o'clock last night Mrs. Carrie Robinson Pierce, the divorced wife of Wm. H. Robinson, railroad ticket agent of this city, stepped from the street cars in the south-east part of Newport, Kentucky, and started to her home, and when on the way was stabbed twice by a ruffian who grasped her. The whalebone in her dress averted one blow. The second stroke was serious, though not dangerous. The approach of help at the cries of the woman drove the assassin away before inflicting the third stroke. She says it was not her husband.

MISSISSIPPI.

Feeling of the Democracy—Prediction that the State will Give 15,000 Majority for Greeley.

MISSISSIPPI, May 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have a letter from an intelligent and influential farmer in Central Illinois. He says he has voted for Jackson all his life,—Jackson as he saw him in the nominees of the Democratic party,—and "never voted a scratched ticket;" but he has now determined on a "new departure," and will vote for Greeley and Brown. He insists that nothing but a miracle could have produced this revolution in his determination, and the miracle has been performed. A platform has been made which is neither sectional nor partisan in its character, and candidates have been placed upon it who are nothing if they are not honest; and no choice is left to the patriot. He must forget that Greeley has been his life-long opponent, and honestly and earnestly advocate his election. He is opposed to a straight nomination at Baltimore.

The time was, when the people were led, and their course was marked for them, by the wire-pullers. That time has passed away. For ten years, the leaders have been compelled to shape their course to agree with the expressed wish of the people; and the degradation of Grant and his supporters is due solely to a disregard of the demands of the people. In 1869, the leaders in this State, in opposition to the wishes of the masses, imported a candidate from Washington for the highest office in the State. They were actuated by motives which the people could not understand. They claimed that the brother-in-law of Grant was an army in himself, and that, by this course, they were certain of the office holders' influence. The people do not generally fear or care for office-holders' power. The programme cut and dried at Washington was repudiated by the people, and by such a majority that, to this day, Mississippi is almost invariably given to Grant in the estimates of his strength. I am one of those who worked for Alcorn in 1869; and an acquaintance with and canvass of ten counties make me certain that any native Republican would have beaten Alcorn as much as Alcorn beat Dent. The leaders did not heed the warning of the people, and they received their rebuke. The Dentites will discover that the people have not forgotten or forgiven their blunder, should they ask for place hereafter.

The people have pronounced their convictions in regard to the action of the Baltimore Convention. There cannot be a doubt that four in five of all the Democrats in the nation have determined to vote for Greeley and Brown. The proportion, wherever I have been since the Cincinnati Convention has been even greater than that. They demand the indorsement of candidates and platform, and an honest effort for their success. So emphatic has this expression been, that I do not believe the Baltimore Convention would dare to make a separate nomination, if it met to day. The less will they dare to ignore the will of the people, in July. To demoralize the people, and make them traitors to their convictions, requires sharp, quick action on the part of the leaders, "so called,"—a political *coup d'etat*. If the conspirators give the people time to think, the conspirators are lost. The people are thinking. Every day gives additional evidence of the result of this pondering. "Civil Service Reform; the absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion; Local Self Government (the first amendment to the Constitution of State-Rights Democracy); the hereditary sacredness of the *Habeas Corpus*; the President restricted to one term; the supremacy of the civil over the military power, and the Tariff left to the decision of the people." Read this in any way you please, and it means liberty to the people; no more Drum-Head Courts; no more martial law. The Democratic Convention can do nothing to take the eyes of this people from that banner, and the people will follow it as the ancients did the banner of the Cross: This banner is the sign of our salvation. We are twice as certain of this as Constantine's soldiers were that the Cross was the embodiment of victory and the will of God. We care nothing for the men who carry this banner, beyond a knowledge of their honesty; and this is accorded by the most inveterate foes of the Reformers. Then out upon the Democratic leader, or would-be leader, who fears to say that he is for the People's platform and the candidates thereon. The old White Hat has become a power in the Democratic party, and white hats are bound to be as popular with us as ever was the hickory-branch, or as were hard cider and log-cabins with the Whigs in 1840. There will be no separate nomination at Baltimore. If a straight nomination should be made, it, and the men who make it, will go straight to the devil, and never a one of the people will keep it company. How is that for prophecy?

Mississippi will give the Greeley ticket 15,000 majority. I'll not drop a single man below that mark. A week before the election in 1860, I asked John Wentworth how Illinois would vote. He answered that it would be close between Douglas and Lincoln,—so close that the weather would decide the question. "If the weather's wretched, pretty bad, Douglas carries the State. If fair, the white pants, Wide Awakes will all get out, and the State goes for Lincoln." The weather was not very bad, and we know what resulted. Now, the Democrats will all come out, however squally the Voorhees Democracy may make the political weather. And, the worse the weather, the larger will be the majority they will give the Reform ticket.

A. B.

Counterfeiter Killed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 24.—The *Commercial's* special from Wellsville, Ohio, says a man named G. Tyler and partner, notorious counterfeiters of Fort Wayne, were this afternoon discovered by two United States detectives near Wellsville, on the river bank. Tyler drew a revolver and fired the ball passing through the coat of one of the officers. The other officer returned the fire, shooting one of the men through the hand. Tyler then made for the river, jumped in, and was drowned, leaving his coat on the bank, which contained $1,100 in counterfeit twenties legal tenders. The other man fled to the hills.

Fires.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—A *Chronicle* special says that the business portion of the village of Hayesville, eight miles South of Ashland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last Monday night. The fire originated in the drug store of S. K. Black. Loss estimated at $30,000; no insurance.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A fire this morning at Union Hill, Jersey City, destroyed Clare's piano factory and contents, together with the dwelling-house of the proprietor. Loss, $30,000. A fireman named Hoffman was seriously burned.

The New York State Fair.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 24.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, at their meeting in Albany, decided to hold the next annual fair of the Society in this city, and every three years thereafter. The fair will open Sept. 30, and close Oct. 4. This county having voted $25,000 for the purchase of permanent grounds for this purpose, the Society will proceed at once to put up substantial buildings for its use, and will have them completed in time for the fall exhibition.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Meeting for the Purpose of Organizing a Trades Assembly.

The Evening Wasted in Useless Wrangling About the Press Reporters.

A meeting of delegates from the different Trades Unions was held at Bohemian Hall, on Taylor street, near Canal, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a General Trades Union. There were about twenty-five persons present, only nine Unions being represented. Mr. Smith, of the Painters' Union, occupied the chair, and F. W. Nye, of the Carpenters' Union, acted as Secretary.

After the meeting had been called to order, the usual discussion about allowing reporters to remain took place. It resulted in permission being given them to stay until "private matters" were to come up, when they were to be requested to leave.

The Chairman said they had met to transact very important business, and he hoped every delegate would represent truly and honorably his Union. He desired that peace and harmony should prevail, and that they would help to forward the object with all their hearts. The time would come when they would receive the benefits to be derived from a Trades Assembly, and they should let the public know what they proposed doing, and that they intended to carry out their intentions.

Mr. Lawler did not think they would be justified in proceeding to form an Assembly on account of so few being present. There should be delegates representing every Trades Union in Chicago, to make the thing a success. There were between twenty and twenty-two trades in the city, and he was sure every one of them would like to co-operate in the movement.

The Secretary said he had published the notice in two newspapers, and notified members of the different Unions that a meeting was to be held.

Mr. Unruh suggested that notices be sent to the Unions, inviting them to send delegates. He was a member of the German Bricklayers' Union, but had not heard of the object of the meeting. He believed more would attend if notices were sent around.

Mr. Corbett, of the Horseshoers' Union, thought it would be well to advertise the meeting, and send around letters, too. The Secretary did not know the address of all the officers of the Unions. If the delegates would not respond to an advertisement in the newspapers, they would not pay any attention to a notice.

Those present were then requested to name the Unions they represented, which they did, as follows: Carpenters and Joiners; Scandinavian Bricklayers; German Bricklayers; Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners; Lathers Union; United Order of Carpenters and Joiners; Painters' Union; ship carpenters' Union.

Mr. Newland was of the opinion that the molders (a delegation being on the door-step) had something private to communicate, and would rather have the reporters excluded.

A delegate remarked that that was the understanding when the meeting commenced—that if anything of a secret nature came up they were to retire.

Another delegate said the meeting was no place for the press nor its representatives. There was "no necessity for a reporter or anything else." If they did business they should do it, and not let everybody know their business. It was not right.

Mr. McKenna, of the Carpenters' Union, remarked that they should have the reporters present. The press was their best friend. How were they going to let their wants be known if reporters were turned out?

The delegate replied that there were many things the delegates would like to say, but would not while there was a reporter in the room. There were times when they could and should be admitted, but there were other times when they should not. He wouldn't go back on the press so long as it didn't go back on him.

A delegate asked if it had not been agreed that the reporters were to retire when private matters came up.

The Chair said it was true.

Another delegate said if there was any private business to come up then, the reporters should be requested to leave.

A delegate. I second the motion.

The Chair. There is no motion before the house.

A delegate thought the press was very useful, but he did not propose that outsiders should have the benefit of what was done. They should come in and take part in the meetings and join the Unions. He favored the removal of the reporters.

Mr. Newland said there were a number of trades represented by delegates, and the object of the meeting was to form a Trades Assembly. He was in favor of proceeding with the business of electing officers and appointing Committees. The reporters should be allowed to remain. He moved that they proceed to elect officers.

A delegate did not believe it was exactly right to go into an election so soon. A week more should be allowed in order to obtain a full representation of all the Unions.

Mr. McKenna said he was in favor of forming an Assembly, but he preferred that the business be deferred a week, in order that all the Unions might have an opportunity to take part in the election.

Mr. Lewis did not think it would be right to proceed, as only half of the Unions were represented. He hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Newland would not withdraw it. He would like to know where the twenty two trades were. The building trades were well represented, and the delegates who had come were entitled to all the privileges and honors, and their colleagues, who had remained at home, or gone to the theatre and took a seat in a "front pew," should not have anything. Why didn't they come? he asked. A Committee should be appointed to wait on them and tell them about the Assembly; what it is for, and——"You know the rest."

The other delegates nodded their assent.

Mr. Lawler did not think all the Unions would send delegates until they were requested to do so.

A carpenter thought the motion entirely out of order. Why should they rush business? There was no use in putting the motion. It should not be entertained. He was in favor of appointing such a Committee as had been suggested. If the Unions didn't send delegates, then go ahead with the organization.

A delegate moved, "as an amendment," that the matter be left over until the next meeting, and that the President appoint the Committee.

Mr. Unruh said that he and his colleagues from the German Bricklayers' Union had been sent there to secure the formation of a Mechanics' Library. They knew nothing about a Trades Assembly, and had no power to act.

A motion to lay the motion on the table for a week was agreed to.

Mr. Corbett remarked that they should not be hot-headed. There would be more delegates present at the next meeting if a Committee was appointed to tell the Unions of the meeting. There would be also more harmony. He moved that a Committee be appointed, and if they didn't come, those present would form an Assembly, anyhow.

The Chair then proceeded to appoint the Committee, and had named Messrs. Corbett, Lewis, Unruh, and Jackson, when Mr. Corbett jumped up and made a speech. They were going to raise the "noblest structure" in the city, and it was the duty of every workingman to become a member of that "noble body." Every man who had a spark of nobleness in his body, who did not march in the procession, should say to himself, "I am a miserable being for not being in the procession." He would rather have been buried in a "second-hand coffin" than not to take part in it. The world was nothing to a man if he frowned upon himself. If they were united, they would be giants in strength, and not feeble creatures. They should take every working man by the hand, and call him "brother." One law should govern them, and the Unions should have separate by-laws.

The Chair then completed the Committee by appointing Messrs. McKenna and Hanrahan.

A brief word encounter then took place between a carpenter and the representative of the United Order of Carpenters and Joiners.

The carpenter wanted to know who the United Order were. He had never heard of them.

The United Order representative was about to explain, when Mr. Newland interrupted him by saying that they had not come there to discuss this or that order. He didn't want to have any fights or words.

A delegate moved that the next meeting be held with closed doors.

Mr. Lawlor did not think the motion was necessary. Everybody understood that, hereafter, the meetings were to be private.

The delegate withdrew the motion.

The Chairman then instructed the Committee what to do. They were to invite the trades, as cordially as they could, to send delegates to the meeting next Friday night, "and so forth."

The delegates nodded their assent.

"You know the rest," and "so forth" evidently referred to the same thing, but mention of what that thing is was studiously avoided.

The Chairman in conclusion, remarked that they were all "to meet in one strong, honorable body, in the concern which they were about to bring forth."

On motion, Messrs. Lawlor, Nye, and McKenna were appointed a Committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. Great difficulty was experienced in inducing delegates to act as members of this Committee, half a dozen declining the honor.

Mr. Lawlor brought them to time by saying that there ought to be a better feeling among them. They should not decline, but do all they could to carry out the object of the meeting.

The Secretary requested all the delegates to present their credentials at the next meeting.

Mr. Newland understood that the moulders had a private communication to make to the Assembly, and he moved that the meeting take a recess of five minutes.

The motion was agreed to, and, after a vote of thanks had been tendered the reporters, they were requested to withdraw.

The "private communication" of the moulders was in reference to the arrest of several of their number by N. S. Bouton, for intimidating the non-union men at work in his foundry. What was said about it, or what was asked for, or what it was decided to do, was not revealed.

EXCEEDINGLY THIN.

A Peoria Clergyman Arrested and Brought to this City on a Very Frivolous Charge—The Accused Discharged, of Course.

Rev. L. H. Austman, a Peoria clergyman, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, on the charge of opening a letter not addressed to him. The suit originated in a church difficulty. The accused presided over a Lutheran organization, one-half of which determined to embrace a more advanced form of the faith. They appointed a Board of Trustees, which inaugurated its official career by attempting to wrest the church building from the old Board. The latter, naturally enough, objected to losing control, and the opposing party commenced a suit which is now pending in the Courts. Meanwhile, both halves use the building. Each has a pastor of its own, Mr. Austman occupying that position among the non-dissenters. Some weeks ago a communication from the Clerk of the Court where the suit is on trial arrived at the Peoria Post Office. It was addressed to the Board of Trustees of the Church. No person called for it for ten or twelve days, and the Post master was thinking about sending it back where it came from, when Mr. Austman made inquiries concerning it. It was delivered over to him, and he, supposing that it was intended for his Board, broke the envelope and read the contents. He discovered that the document belonged to the opposing Trustees, as it was a bill of costs from the Court. He immediately returned it to the Postmaster, and was placed under arrest shortly afterward on complaint of the persons for whom the letter was intended. Commissioner Hoyne dismissed the charges, on the ground that the clergyman made a very natural mistake.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

THE GAME HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

The Phoenix Base Ball Club will play a practice game with a picked nine this afternoon on the ground corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-third-st.

—The Ætnas yesterday defeated a picked nine by a score of 14 to 4. And the Evanston College Club beat the Liberty Club of this city 18 to 17.

—The Troy Club (Jimmy Wood's) yesterday laid out the Cleveland Forest Citys to the tune of 12 to 4.

—At Baltimore, the Baltimores beat the Mansfields, of Middleton, Conn., 12 to 6.

—At Washington, the Olympics defeated the Nationals 11 to 7.

THE TURF.

THE ELGIN TROTTING MEETING.

Chicago owners of fast trotting stock will learn with pleasure that the Second Annual Meeting of the Elgin Driving Park Association is to take place on the third, fourth and fifth days of July. Premiums to the amount of $2,500 will be offered, and the fact that the meeting is to be under the management of S. Lasher and son is ample guarantee that all the arrangements will be admirable. Elgin is one of the prettiest cities in the West, and, aside from the excellence of the trotting track, it possesses the advantage of a capital hotel in the Waverly House, so that visitors may be assured of comfortable keeping during their stay.

ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, May 24.—John Harper and McGrath, with their celebrated stables of racers, arrived safely at Long Branch yesterday.

AQUATIC.

THE GREAT FOUR-OARED RACE.

NEW YORK, May 24.—London advices to May 10 state that the crew of the London Rowing Club is at last definitely settled, and though the fourth man is taken from a different organization, and is not a member of the Club the Atlantas, do not murmur. John B. Clos, from the Cambridge crew, will occupy the bow seat. When this match was first made, the Londoners considered it a huge joke, and thought that any crew would be good enough to compete with four such little fellows, but since they have enjoyed the privilege of ocular observation, they have learned to appreciate the Yankee boys.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS

take place this afternoon at the new base ball grounds, corner of State and Twenty-third streets. The programme of exercises includes the following contests:

3:00 o'clock—¼-mile run; first heat.
3:15 o'clock—¼-mile run; second heat.
3:30 o'clock—Running wide jump.
4:00 o'clock—1 mile run.
4:30 o'clock—120-yard hurdle race; first heat.
4:40 o'clock—120-yard hurdle race; second heat.
4:50 o'clock—120-yard hurdle race; third heat.
5:15 o'clock—1-mile run; final heat.
5:30 o'clock—120 yard hurdle race.
5:45 o'clock—Walking two miles.

MICROSCOPICAL.

Last Meeting of the Chicago Microscopical Society this Season—A Pleasant and Instructive Occasion.

There was a pleasant gathering of the State Microscopical Society last evening in one of the rooms of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Considering that the place of meeting was not in a central location, the attendance was large. The beginning of the meeting assumed the character of a conversation, during which a vast amount of scientific knowledge circulated around, and changed hands, and several new and curious specimens were examined and criticised. There was a choice selection of instruments present, the finest being the property of H. M. Higginson, Frank Sturgis, S. A. Briggs, H. M. Thompson, B. F. Nourse, and Charles Biggs. That owned by Mr. Sturgis was engineered by Mr J. G. Langguth, the optician. It is worth $1,800, the price of a lot in the suburbs, and its magnifying power is immense, a fine hair looking like a moderate crowbar, and a flea as large as an elephant—a'most. Mr. O. S. Westcott had on hand a tableful of entomological specimens for the promotion of "bugology," as one of the learned gentleman remarked in a facetious moment. He also exhibited a small but lively tadpole, who was swimming around in water, the tail being the cynosure of all eyes that examined him, because in that useful but short-lived appendage, the blood could be seen circulating as it does in the human body. It was hard to keep the little "cuss" quiet, and his tail wiggled so fast that a steady view was obtained only after patient waiting, when he stopped to rest. He was not in sympathy with the promotion of science. His valuable tail will soon disappear, and a pair of legs take its place, and in a short time he will grow to man's estate, and become a toad or a frog, when his usefulness for demonstrating the truth of Harvey's great discovery will be at an end. That was one reason why it was desirable to have his tail in a state of rest last night. On the whole, he did pretty well for a novice, and deserves the unanimous thanks of the Society.

Under another glass was a weevil, a nice little fellow, with a shining back, studded all over with diamond spots, which glittered under the brilliant light. It was a beautiful specimen. Then there was a piece of melted glass from the ruins of Pompeii. It was iridescent. A kaleidoscope could not show more varied colors. A poducea test scale was shown under another glass. The poducea is a small animal, shingled all over with minute scales, and these scales are ornamented with exclamation points so minute that they are used as a test scale by microscopists. The specimen last night was magnified no less than 1,700 times. The exclamation points were visible to the naked eye looking through the glass. Many other interesting objects were seen and admired.

President Briggs had with him a rare old book on microscopy. Its title page bears the following inscription: "Micrographia Restaurata, or the Copper plates of Dr. Hooke's Wonderful Discoveries By The Microscope, Reprinted and fully explained. Whereby the most valuable Particulars in that Celebrated Authors Micrographia Are brought together in a narrow compass, and intermixed occasionally, with many entertaining and instructive discoveries and observations in Natural History. London. Printed for and sold by John Bowles, Printseller at the Black Horse, in Cornhill. Sold also by R. Dodsley, in Pallmall, and John Cuff, Optician, in Fleetstreet, MDCCXLV." Of course the book is long out of date, and the information it contains has long since been superseded, but it remains as a curious record of the progress attained in microscopy a hundred years ago.

The meeting was called to order for business purposes, the President, Mr. S. A. Briggs, in the chair, Mr. Joseph Adams, Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and they were approved.

O. B. Jackson, M. D., was elected a member of the Society.

An essay on "Puccenia on Paper," written by Dr. Thomas Taylor, of Washington, D. C., was read. This is a species of fungi, which attaches itself to old paper, and destroys it. He discovered them on an old dictionary, and investigated them with a glass of 350 diameters. A solution of carbolic acid was found to be a remedy, as it killed the fungus.

Another paper sent by Dr. J. W. S Arnold, of Bellevue Hospital, on "The Test Poducea Scale" was listened to attentively. Mr. Biggs stated that he had received from Surgeon General Woodward, of Washington, an account of a "minute anatomy of two cases of cancer."

A vote of thanks was ordered to be forwarded to Dr. Woodward.

Miss Mattie A. Merriman was proposed as a member, and under the rule, was laid over until the next meeting.

After some further examinations of specimens, the meeting adjourned.

The Philadelphia Convention.

The Michigan Central Railroad, not to be outdone by competing lines in the struggle for the traffic between Chicago and Philadelphia on account of the National Republican Convention, has reduced to $20 the fare for the round trip, via Niagara Falls. There will be four through trains each day, and tickets will be good, going East, from May 25 to June 5, and, coming West, from June 5 to June 15.

Green Turtle.

That great green turtle at E H. Hutchinson's, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, will be served up in soup, steaks, etc., to-day and to-morrow. Excellent accommodations for the ladies.

Something to Make a Note of.

Don't forget that the place to buy china, fine glassware, and silver-plated goods, is of Ketchum & Martin, No. 201 East Madison street.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—Beeves—Receipts 8,500, and 800 to arrive Saturday. Quality poorer; only a few Eastern New York buyers here to-day. Market dull and dragging; supply too large for demand; prices ½@¼c lower than last week. The following sales indicate the tone of the whole market: Henry Rosenthal sold 30 Illinois av 1,000, at 6½@6¾c; 70 av 1,140, at 6¾@6⅞c; 300 av 1,340, at 6¾@6⅞c. B. Coon, 17 Illinois, av 1,300, at 7c. Mr. Thompson, 18 coarse Illinois, av 1,350, at 6½c; 40 New York bulls, av [illegible], at 4½c. M. Gallice, 60 Illinois, av 1,100, [illegible]; G. Robel, 60 Illinois av 1,340 lbs, 6⅞c; J. Monroe, 30 Illinois, av 1,290 lbs, 5⅞c; 30 av 1,350, [illegible]; G. Moore, 18 Texas, av 1,000 lbs, 5⅜; S. Henry, 8 Illinois, av 106 lbs, 6⅞@6¾c; 16, av 1,100 lbs, 6½c; M. Kirchway, 18 Missouri, av 1,350 lbs, 6.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000. Market active and strong; supply not equal to the demand; prices ½c higher: shorn Ohio, av 80 lbs, 7½c; av 80 lbs, 7½@8c; extra, av 95 lbs, 8@8½c; California, av 80 lbs, 6½c.

Calves in good demand. Receipts, 700; quality good, and prices higher. Average, 120 lbs, 6c; av 120 lbs, 6½c; av 140 lbs, 6½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000. None sold here.

Fifteen Persons Injured by the Falling of a Bridge.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 24.—At about 3 o'clock this morning, certain buildings belonging to W. T. Johnson, on Fall Creek, were fired by an incendiary. A fire engine was stationed on a high bridge over Fall Creek, just below the foot of the main fall. When the fire was nearly out, the bridge, without any warning by cracking, fell, carrying with it the engine and the people who had congregated there, to the number of about two hundred. The bridge was twenty feet above the water. The whole of it went down together. Fifteen persons were seriously injured, including some of the students of Cornell University, some so badly that they are not expected to recover. The following are seriously hurt: Charles Davenport, Andrew J. Davis, J. W. Feen, Samuel Brock, John W. Smith, Warren S. Lyon, W. Bland; John Ostrum, V. T. Davy, Major Robert, J. Renosk, and an old man had his leg broken. Surgical aid was quickly obtained. The steamer was slightly injured.

The Coming International Exposition in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The Centennial Commission has fixed upon the time for opening the exhibition on the 19th of April, and close on the 19th of October, 1876. All articles for the exposition to arrive by the first of January, to secure proper position and classification. An invitation will be issued to every nation to participate, and an acceptance of the invitation is requested by March, 1874, and the same date has been fixed on for receiving applications for space.

THE LAW COURTS.

Important Insurance Questions Under Consideration in the United States Court.

Verdict Against a Railroad Company—Mechanic's Lien, Suits in Assumpsit, Etc.

United States Courts.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE QUESTIONS.

Judge Drummond and Blodgett are engaged in hearing arguments upon a highly important insurance question, resulting from the great fire of October last. The case on hearing is that of John B. Doake against William E. Rollo, assignee in bankruptcy of the Merchants' Insurance Company of this city, though as this one is brought on rather as a test case, upon the decision in which a large number of similar controversies now pending will be determined, the array of attorneys in attendance is unusually large, and the contest promises to be an exciting one. The question raised is as to the right of stockholders and debtors of these Companies to set off against their indebtedness on stock subscriptions and upon notes for loans, claims for losses sustained by reason of the great fire under policies issued by the Companies. In some instances these claims of set-off are raised by parties to whom the policies were originally issued, and in others by persons who hold by purchase certificate of indebtedness, issued upon adjusted claims of loss. The decision of the Court will be looked for with much interest by large numbers of our citizens. The argument will be resumed to-day.

Circuit Court.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the case of Nathaniel Shelton against the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, a verdict for $2,500 was returned. This was a suit to recover for personal injuries. It was claimed that by the sudden starting of a train, plaintiff was thrown from a car and had a leg and arm crushed.

TO OPEN A DECREE OF PARTITION.

A petition was filed by Ferdinand S. Roberts, a minor, by his next friend, to open a decree heretofore entered in the case of Mary A. Bailey and another, against Ferdinand S. Roberts and others, confirming the partition of certain property. It is stated that by the decree there was set off to Mary A. Bailey the east ½ of the south ½ of the east ½ of the south ½ of the east ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 14. 38, 13, and the west ½ of the north ½ of the east ½ of the northwest ¼ of Section 22, same Section, and the east ½ of the south ½ of the west ½ of southwest ¼ Section 24. Also there was set off to petitioner the west ½ of the south ½ of the east ½ of the south ½ of the east ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 14; the east ½ of the north ½ of the east ½ of the northwest ¼ of Section 22 and the west ½ of the south ½ of the west ½ of the southeast ¼ of Section 24. It is claimed that the decree was entered without any notice to petitioner.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by John E. O'Sullivan against Edwin A. Sheldon and Henry A Rittman, in which damages are laid at $10,000, to recover for an alleged malicious prosecution on a charge of misdemeanor as consignee.

HORSES DAMAGED.

An action on the case was commenced by William Hartman against Seraphin Kubel, in which damages are laid at $500, to recover for alleged injuries sustained by two horses of plaintiff's while in defendant's keeping, and by reason of his negligence.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by Isaac Davis and others against William Grogan, for a mechanic's lien on the east ½ of the east ½ of Lot 7, Block 117, School Section Addition.

Superior Court.

NEW SUITS.

An action of covenant was commenced by Patrick L. Garrity against the Commercial Insurance Company, in which damages are laid at $15,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by William H Rand and others against Frank S. Waters and Charles Eberts, in which damages are laid at $1,600.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Richard C. Ronnsavell against Anton S. Wulffand Hans L. Hanson, in which damages are laid at $10,000.

An action of trespass was commenced by Maria L. Lamb against Charles S. Solomon, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Nathaniel S. Bouton and others against Nathaniel P. Wilder, in which damages are laid at $7,000.

NO SESSION TO-DAY.

This Court will not be in session to-day.

Criminal Court.

LARCENY.

John Norris was found guilty of the larceny of a cloak and dress, valued at $112, and his term of imprisonment was fixed at two years in the Penitentiary.

Dominick Nolan pleaded guilty of petit larceny. Sentence was suspended.

County Court.

NO SESSION.

This Court has adjourned until Monday next.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The New Franklin School Building.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, received the following proposals for the construction of the new Franklin School Building, on its former site, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets: McDonald & Johnston, $38,879 for the work complete, and will allow $3,500 for old material; Hamilton & Harrington, $[illegible],000 for masonry, including cut stone and plastering, and will allow $2,000 for old material, or $9 per thousand for brick, $9 per cord for stone, and $1.75 per cubic yard for sand; Fitzgerald & Co., $20,226 for masonry, cut stone, and plastering, and will allow $1,250 for old brick and stone; J. A. Nelson, $21,000 for masonry, cut stone, and plastering, and will allow $3,000 for old brick and stone; Chas Moore, $19,500, for masonry, cut stone, and plastering, and will allow $1,500 for old brick and stone; James Rutherford, $22,580, for masonry, cut stone, and plastering, and will allow $1,000 for old brick and stone; Joseph Magee, $12,385 for carpentry work, including the roof; Wm. Goldie & Co., $14,450 for carpentry work, including the roof, and $500 added for Southern pine; Murray & Watson, $1,575 for painting and glazing. The contracts for carpentry work, and painting and glazing were awarded to Joseph Magee, and Murray & Watson, at the figures named above. W. Rooney & Jenks bid $1,940, and Rubel & Bro., $1,370, for furnishing the heating apparatus. No contracts were awarded for the masonry, cut stone, and plastering, or for the heating apparatus.

Killed by a Fall.

An inquest was held, yesterday afternoon, on the body of John Reeves an Englishman, aged 54, at the County Hospital. Deceased was brought there about a month ago, suffering from a compound fracture of the left leg. He died on Wednesday last. The evidence adduced showed that Reeves and George Hoffman quarrelled about a curry-comb and brush that the former was accused of stealing, and that both men were at Valentine Hoffman's hotel, Lyons, when the disturbance occurred. Geo. Hoffman seized Reeves by the hair and beard, threw him to the ground, and dragged him around the room, but was eventually pulled off by by-standers. A few minutes afterward the quarrel recommenced, and Hoffman grasped Reeves by the throat and threw him from the piazza of the saloon, to the ground, a distance of two feet. When the man was picked up, it was found that his left leg was broken. He was taken to the County Hospital, and died of his injuries, as before stated, on Wednesday. The jury returned the following verdict: "That John Reeves came to his death from septicimia, or blood poison, resulting from a compound comminuted fracture of the leg, produced by a fall from the piazza of Valentine Hoffman's saloon, in the town of Lyons. We, the jury, from the evidence, find that said fall was the result of a push given to the said John Reeves by George Hoffman, without sufficient provocation, causing such injuries and producing death." The Coroner issued a warrant, and Officer Miller, of the Second Precinct Station, arrested Hoffman at Lyons, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Relief and Aid Statistics.

The Relief and Aid Society, as shown by reports at the last regular meeting of the Executive Committee, is now rendering assistance to 1,101 families. These are classified as follows: Sick and aged men with families, 549; able-bodied widows with families, 136; sick and aged widows with families, 416; number of sick and aged single men aided, 23; number of sick and aged single women aided, 146. The total number of persons aided is 4,679, comprising: Men, 572; women, 1,175; children, 2,932. During the week ending the 23d inst., a large reduction was made in the number of families aided, the report for the week previous, ending the 16th, showing 1,984 families receiving aid. Dr. Reid, of the Medical Committee, presented a summary of the work in the dispensaries from October to the 1st of May, showing the total number of patients treated to have been 21,387; total number of prescriptions put up, 29,860; the largest number of patients treated in any one month was 6,892, in December.

Violation of the Fire Ordinance.

Eighteen mechanics were arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday, charged by an officer of the Board of Public Works with violating the fire ordinance. The building upon which they were working is located on Thirty-first street. After hearing the evidence in the case, which tended to show that the prisoners were not owners of the obnoxious structure, but were employed to erect it, the Court decided to discharge the bricklayers, of whom there were fourteen, and to hold the carpenters for further examination. It is difficult to discern wherein one side erred more than the other, but the learned Justice doubtless based his conclusions upon the hypothesis that the bricklayers were less to blame than the carpenters, because they were constructing the only fire-proof portions of the building.

Run Over by an Express Train.

An inquest was held yesterday, at Lake View, on the body of an unknown man who was found on the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, near Rosehill Cemetery. From the evidence, it appeared that the engineer of the incoming express train saw the man walking on the track, and whistled. The man started to run in front of the train, went back on the track again as the train approached him, and was run over, and instantly killed. Deceased is supposed to have been a German. On his person was found a religious work in the German language. A verdict of accidental death, exonerating the railway company, was returned. The body is at the dead-house awaiting identification.

Obituary.

Rev. Dr. Henry S. Noyes, Professor of Mathematics in the Northwestern University, died of kidney disease in Evanston, yesterday morning. Professor Noyes has been connected with the University seventeen years, and had come to be greatly esteemed as a gentleman, a citizen, and a scholar of rare attainments. He had been suffering for several years with kidney disease, and had taken a journey to Europe about a year ago in the vain hope of recovering his health. He was a graduate of the Wesley University, of Middletown, Conn., and before coming West was at the head of the Newbury Seminary in Vermont. His age was about 48 years, and is deeply mourned by a wife and daughter, and a numerous circle of acquaintances.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 124 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 24.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	54°F	......	....	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	60	29.92	W. g.	
2:00 p. m.	67	29.09	W. h.	.05 inch.
7:00 p. m.	66	29.11	N. W. g.	

Everything.

Hon. Thomas J. Turner has left Freeport, and taken up his permanent residence in Chicago.

—The old settlers of the Fox River Valley are to hold a picnic at Elgin, on the 6th of June. Judges Caton and Dickey are to be present and speak.

—Rev. Z. M. Humphrey and wife, who were expected in Chicago to day, telegraphed, yesterday, that they will be unable to leave Detroit at present.

—Leo Conman, the alleged defaulting clerk in the Registry Department of the Post Office, will be tried before Commissioner Hoyne to-day. The case has been postponed twice, at the request of the prisoner.

—A young lad named Thomas Deady had his left leg broken, yesterday afternoon, in attempting to jump on a train on Kinzie street, between Lincoln and Robey streets. He resides at No. 2[illegible] Ferdinand street.

—The alarm from Box 247, at 8 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of fire in the saloon and boarding-house, No. [illegible] Milwaukee avenue, owned by Fred. Ballis. The damage was trifling.

—Patrick Callaghan, the alleged murderer of Warren Youman, was taken to Minnesota by Officer Simmons, yesterday afternoon. The crime is one of seven years' standing, and Callaghan admitted to the officer that he was the perpetrator.

—There will be a meeting this evening of the Decoration Committee and all interested, at the old Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court. As Decoration Day is near at hand, it is hoped that all interested will be present at the meeting.

—An exciting contest is in progress at Father Barrett's fair, corner of Fourth and South Sangamon streets, between Captain French, of the Second Police Precinct, and Dr. Harcourt, to see who is the most popular man. The fair will continue during next week.

—John Stubbs, mate of the schooner Cornelia, fell from a mast about half past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the vessel was outside the pier. His injuries are of a very serious character. After the vessel had been towed to her dock, Mr. Stubbs was carried to his residence, No. 49 Brown street.

—A male child, apparently about two weeks old, was found last evening, at 9 o'clock, on the steps of 99 River street. The youngster was taken to the Harrison-street Station, and will be sent to the Foundling Hospital to-day. A well-dressed woman was observed sitting on the same steps about fifteen minutes before the child was found.

—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a carpenter named E. Harten, residing at No. 470 South Halsted street, fell three stories through the hatchway of a building at the southwest corner of Van Buren street and Fifth avenue, injuring himself dangerously. The accident occurred through his own foolhardiness, as he undertook to accomplish the distance from the roof to the basement by sliding down a rope.

—"Billy" Pinkerton was brought before Justice Scully yesterday on the charge preferred against him the previous night by Dowling, the gambler. He waived examination, and gave bonds to the amount of $2,000 for his appearance at the Criminal Court. It is understood that the facts connected with Dowling's alleged interference with a Pinkerton detective, at the Hot Springs, Ark., will be brought out at the trial.

RECIPROCAL THEFT.

Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, in a speech on the Tariff, thus happily illustrated the operations of that system of mutual robbing:

Mr. Cox. I do not propose so much to antagonize the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) in regard to making salt partly free. I should like to see it entirely free. I speak on this side of the House (standing near Mr. Dawes) because my side of the House is somewhat demoralized on the tariff [laughing]—judging from some of the votes given on coal there yesterday. Some curious arguments were made yesterday. They go far to disturb some of my principles, if not to control my vote. A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Griffith) appealed to my friend from Indiana (Mr. Kerr) not to oppose the coal tax, because he was born above a coal formation—[laughter]—in Pennsylvania and his playmates were honorable men. I feel the force of that *ad hominem*. I was born near the salt wells of the beautiful Muskingum, in Ohio. Before that stream had slack water, before it was considered hardly worth a dam—[laughter]—its banks spouted salt water like a Massachusetts member of Congress. It was evaporated by bituminous coal—I mean nothing personal to the gallant member from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks)—I mean the salt water, not the banks. [Laughter.] Around the wells and kettles of my native river cluster those sweet saline associations which have preserved me ever young! They are hard to resist. Another argument has still more force. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Ritchie) begged us not to throttle the infantile coal interests of his beloved Cumberland. [Laughter.] Although that unhealthy baby has been fostered by a "paternal government" on "pap," or, as I ought to say, by a maternal government on milk—[laughter]—for so many years, its power of suction is at least 40,000 horse-power. [Laughter.] These are statistics. [Laughter.] Yet, with rare economic genius, followed by the eloquent fiscal member from the Kanawha salt-works, he appealed to us to let him steal, so long as other sections stole from him. Was there ever such an illustration as that just made on the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler). The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Finkelnburg) wanted to be so honest as to help the people to keep pork by cheap salt. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) wants to cheat the Treasury by free salt for codfish. This is all larceny. [Laughter.] What could be more reasonable or ethical? Let us be to each other instruments of reciprocal rapine. [Laughter.] Michigan steals on copper; Maine on lumber; Pennsylvania on iron; North Carolina on pea-nuts; Massachusetts on cotton goods; Connecticut on hair-pins; New Jersey on spool-thread; Louisiana on sugar, and so on. Why not let the gentlemen from Maryland steal on coal from them? True, but a comparative few get the benefit, and it comes out of the body of the people; true, it tends to high prices, but does not stealing encourage industry? Let us as moralists, if not as politicians, rewrite the eighth commandment: "Thou shalt steal; because stealing is right when common." As I am a representative of New York, and Onondaga, with the aid of the foreign solar artisan, evaporates salt, ought I not to steal to help Onondaga. Stealing by tariff, Mr. Chairman, is, as De Quincy proved of murder, a fine art. If everybody stole from everybody, is there any reproach to anybody? [Laughter.] If everybody is a burglar, is there any need for anybody to lock up houses? The mining companies out West send their ores to Wales to be so refined as to get more wealth. It ought to be stopped. Let them steal capital out of government! Why not pilfer something out of somebody else's earnings and build works in Colorado and Nevada like those in Wales? How happy we should all be when the reproach of Goat Island is removed from the Pacific, and from the gentleman from California (Mr. Sargent)—[laughter]—by a grander steal for wool and blankets. How happy we should be when we can look each other in the face here, clasp hands, as I now look into the face of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) and say, "God bless you, my brother; you have stolen from me, and I from you; let us love one another." [Great laughter.] Then the little unprotected pigs, who are crowded by the big pigs quietly eating out of the trough, will squeal no more to be let in—(laughter)—for on this idea all shall be fed by swallowing each other's food; and when all are fed no one loses, and we shall be happy. This principle commends itself to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) who has made the speech on this subject that delights my heart. It has so much moderation and wisdom. It has no nonsense, no doctrine in it. It is based on a principle pure and undefiled. It is petit larceny. He would not steal as much as others, but to steal into good company—he would steal less. There is, then, not so much motive for detection and punishment. Other gentlemen are overdoing it. He would steal 60 per cent less than others, say on coal. But whether petit or grand larceny, the results are such that when every "cove" has an equal chance at the swag William Sykes becomes as honorable as the Artful Dodger, whom the papers liken to my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes.) [Laughter.] And even Oliver Twist, like myself, could "ask for more" without affecting the innocence of his simple nature! [Laughter.] A few more "statistics," and I subside. [Laughter.] How beautifully this thought is illustrated by the well-laid breakfast table of my colleague (Mr. Brooks). The happy family gathers around it; grace is said: God is asked to "protect us" in our joint and several efforts to steal! One guest pockets the knives and forks; another the salt and saltcellar; another the cream jug, plates, and sugar bowl; another the cloth, another the bread, another the potatoes, another the plated ware, another the mutton chop; a brawny Robert Macaire from down East, lifts out the table, while a sly Jean Jacques, to encourage domestic cookery, slips into the kitchen, puts out the fire and carries off the stove and coals. [Laughter.] The guests look at each other innocently and say, "We have done all this to increase the general comfort and to make free with the breakfast table. [Laughter.] Are not our wolfish appetites assuaged? Though we have not each a general glut of nourishment, are we not happy? Is there not left coffee unground and unburned, and tea unstilled, sweetened by the memories of sugar upon an absent cloth and covering an invisible table?" I was about to produce some more statistics. They are so powerful here. I will ask leave to print 1,000 copies of this speech at the expense of the Industrial League of Philadelphia, to which I hear no objection. [Laughter.]

The King of the Belgians at the Literary Fund Dinner in London.

From the London Spectator, May 11.

At the Literary Fund annual dinner on Wednesday, His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, took the chair,—discharging his duties very respectably,—and Mr. Disraeli, who supported him, was quite in his element. The Duke of Edinburgh and all the other speakers, except Mr. Disraeli, addressed the Royal Chairman as "Your Majesty;" but Mr. Disraeli, in proposing His Majesty's health, made the great hit of addressing him as "Sire," and launching at once into historical dissertation. "Sire, forty years ago," he said, "a portion of Europe, and one not the least fair, seemed doomed by an inexorable fate to permanent dependence and periodical devastation." We need not add that that portion of Europe was Belgium, or that Mr. Disraeli found a good opportunity of eulogising Lord Palmerston for his great idea of establishing Belgium in independence and neutrality, Leopold I. as the greatest statesman of the nineteenth century, and also Leopold II., "our Sovereign Chairman," who had "derived from his Royal father another heritage, besides the fair provinces of Flanders, an affection for the people of England." "He has proved this," said Mr. Disraeli, "in many instances and on many occasions, but never in my mind with more happy boldness than when he crossed the channel, and determined to accept our invitation, and become the Chairman of the Royal Literary Fund." "It is something delightful," he added, "though at first sight inconsistent, that the Republic of Letters should be presided over to-day by a monarch; but if there be a charming inconsistency in such a circumstance, let us meet it with one as amiably flagrant, and let us give to our Sovereign Chairman to-night a royal welcome." Mr. Disraeli would not do this sort of thing badly but for the histrionic air so remarkable in *Lothair*. He balances his words,—"permanent dependence" against a "periodic devastation," "in many instances" against "on many occasions,"—a very nice distinction, by the way, indeed,—and altogether strikes an ambiguous note somewhere half-way between banter and magniloquence. Probably he himself hardly knows which of the two moods prevails.

Arctic Expeditions.

From the New York Evening Post, May 22.

Herr A. Petermann, of Gotha, has published an account of the seven expeditions which which will start this year for the purpose of making further discoveries in the North Polar Seas. The most important of these expeditions is, he says, the Austrian, to which the Emperor, the Government authorities, the War and Admiralty Departments, and all classes of society in the Empire have largely contributed. The sum of 175,000 florins was thus collected in a very short space of time, and it has been used to such good purpose that the expedition will be ready to sail by the end of next month. The subject of the expedition is to make further researches in the northeasterly direction on the sea which was discovered last year, and also to explore the Arctic Sea to the north of Siberia. The duration of the expedition is fixed at three years. It is to be accompanied by a smaller one under the direction of Count Wiltschek, which is being fitted out at the Count's own cost. Sweden is also preparing a Polar expedition under Captain Nordenskiold, which will pass the winter in the northern islands of Spitzbergen, and thence, in the spring of 1873, proceed northward in carriages driven by reindeer. Fifty reindeer have been already trained for this purpose, and the whole expedition is under the superintendence of the Swedish Academy of Sciences. The town of Gothenburg has contributed the principal portion of the funds for this expedition, as it did for those of 1868 and 1870; but the State, the Swedish Academy, and various private persons also support it. The two Norwegian expeditions, like the Austrian, will proceed in steamers. One is under Captain G. Jensen, of Drammen, the other under the celebrated whalefisher, Captain Svend Foyn, and both will leave in the summer, after the walrus fishery is over, in the same direction as the Austrian expedition. Another matter of great interest to geographers is the progress of the American expedition under Hall and Bessels, which was to have passed the winter in high latitudes, and is now probably on its way still further north. There are also two French expeditions—one under M. Octavo Pavey, and another under M. Gustave Ambert.

From the Alaska Herald, May 9.

The Arctic expedition of Octave Pavey, the most daring and the most promising of all Arctic expeditions, will start from San Francisco during the coming fortnight. Mr. Pavey takes with him Dr. Chessmore, of the army, who has passed some six years in the high northern latitudes of Alaska; Captain Micks, the daring seaman who crossed the Atlantic on the raft Nonpareil; and Watkins, a celebrated Rocky Mountain hunter, reputed the best shot in all the wild region around Laramie. He will be provided with a rubber raft, built like the Nonpareil, which can be transported with ease on the land, and yet capable of carrying a large weight on the water. From San Francisco a small schooner will take the expedition to Petropolowski, where dogs' fur and clothing will be procured, and afterwards to some point on Wrangel's Island, whence, on sledges, the bold discoverers will pass on to the open Polar Sea, of whose existence M. Pavey is firmly convinced. Launching the raft here, and casting the dogs adrift to shift for themselves, their intention is to make the best way to the coast of Greenland.

A Street-Car Scene.

From the Washington Star.

The passengers on one of the Riker's street-cars laughed some yesterday morning, at a scene between the Conductor and a well-dressed young man from Georgetown. As the car was passing down the avenue, the young man at the time standing on the platform taking it easy, with one foot on a trunk, he was approached by the Conductor and his fare demanded. He quietly passed over his five cents.

Conductor. I demand twenty-five cents for that trunk.

Young Man (hesitating). Twenty-five cents. Well, I think I will not pay it.

C. Then I shall put the trunk off.

Y. M. You had better not, or you may be sorry for it.

Conductor pulls strap, stops car, dumps trunk on the avenue, starts car, and after going some two squares, approaches the young man, who was still as calm as a summer morning, and in an angry mood, says: Now I have put your trunk off, what are you going to do about it?

Y. M. (coolly). Well, I don't propose to do anything about it, it's no concern of mine; it wasn't my trunk.

C. (fiercely). Then why did you not tell me so?

Y. M. Because you did not ask me, and I told you you'd be sorry for it.

C. (furiously). Then go inside the car.

Y. M. Oh, no, you're good enough company for me out here.

At this juncture a portly German emerges from the car, and angrily says: "Mine Gott, you feller, where is my drunk?"

Y. M. My friend, I think that is your trunk down on the avenue there.

German. Who puts him off? I hafe the monish to pay him. I will see about dat.

The car was stopped, and shortly afterward the conductor was seen to come sweating up with the trunk on his back—a part of the performance he did not enjoy half as well as did the passengers.

—Preparations are making in the British Museum for the reception of the marbles sent by Mr. Wood from Ephesus. The Lion of Chidas, an interesting piece of antiquity, but an inferior work of art, is being moved from the prominent place it has long occupied. The Directors of the Museum of the Louvre have taken possession of all the galleries on the riverside of the building. A new gallery is to be constructed to receive the Byzantine pictures of the Campana Collection. Two new pictures have been exhibited in the Louvre: One, a superb Rogier van der Weyden, representing Christ descending from the Cross, is in perfect preservation, and was bequeathed to the Louvre by M. Mongé Misbach in 1871; the other picture, bequeathed by M. Jules Valle in 1870, represents the Denial of Christ by Peter, by Lenain. This is placed in the second saloon of French pictures. The museum of Lille has acquired new and important works: The sketch by Poussin, for his "Temps enlevant la Verite;" also two superb portraits by Van der Helst, and a portrait of a woman by Frank Hals. It is proposed to form a museum at Burges, and there to receive in one collection all the works of art which are dispersed in various buildings in that city.

MARRIED.

McKNIGHT—BISHOP.—May 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Dandy, Mr. Lester McKnight, of Sault Ste Marie, and Miss Anna W. Bishop, daughter of A. E. Bishop, Esq., of this city.

DIXON—REESE.—On the 23d inst., at the Union Park Baptist Church, by Rev. Florence McCarthy, Rev. Julian R. Dixon, of Brandon, Wis., to Miss Esther A. Reese.

GILBERT—LULL.—On the 23d inst., at the house of the bride's father, by Dr. E. P. Goodwin, assisted by Dr. J. B. Thomas, Chas. P. Gilbert and Minnie J. Lull, of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

THOMPSON.—Friday morning, 24th inst., Harry Parkhurst Thompson, youngest child and only son of N. W. and J. E. Thompson, aged 2 years, 9 months, and 18 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, No. 771 West Washington st., Saturday afternoon, 25th inst., to Rose Hill.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To dress artificial hair Barrett's cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The benefit of good advice.—Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The only known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.